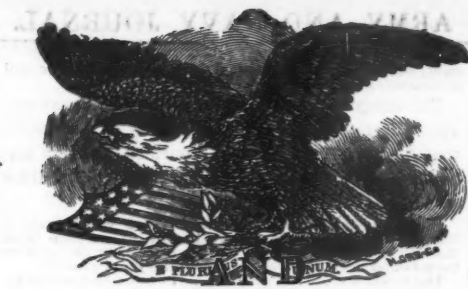


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

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The bill to increase the efficiency of the Army, S. 777, was taken up in the Senate on Friday last by unanimous consent on motion of Senator LOGAN and considered until two o'clock, and various amendments proposed in the bill as reported by the Military Committee were agreed to without debate. The Senate was not in session on Saturday, and on Monday the bill was taken up again as unfinished business. Mr. HALE offered an amendment striking out the section fixing the limit of enlisted men at 80,000. In his remarks in support of it he said that 25,000 were ample for all emergencies; that:

The Army to-day, if all the reports are correct made by its superior officers, is in better condition, man for man, than it was in 1874, when the limitation of 25,000 men was fixed. There are less desertions, there is less drunkenness, the morale of the Army is better. Certainly there never were a brighter and abler set of men since the day of the war than now make up the officers of the Army of the United States.

The force of 25,000 had, he contended, for twelve years served all the purposes for which we maintain an Army, and there was now less for it to do than when the limitation was fixed in 1874, after a very exhaustive investigation of the subject by Congress. He said:

For some years afterward the reports of the Secretary of War and sometimes of the General of the Army contained in them recommendations that the number should be increased to 30,000, but after awhile, Congress in no way changing the limitation of 25,000, these requests were withdrawn, the increase was abandoned, and for the last several years I do not find it in any report either of the Secretary of War or of the General of the Army or of any leading officer of that branch of the Service. I do not find that the Secretary of War desires it now; I do not find that the General of the Army desires it now, from the reports that they have submitted. And certainly if in the wisdom of Congress upon a full investigation nearly thirteen years ago 25,000 men were found to be sufficient for all the purposes of our Army 25,000 men or less than that would be ample to-day.

He presented a pamphlet giving a list of different Indian wars which the Army had put down since 1873—the Cheyenne, Sioux, Nez Percé, Shoshone, and Bannock, Mescalero, Apache, and the outbreaks in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. All the campaigns had been carried on successfully, the danger from the Indians had grown less and less each year, and would be now "literally impossible" to get 3,000 fighting Indians together anywhere or everywhere; indeed, he doubted if 150 had been on the war-path together at any one place within the last three years. He said:

We may as well assume, unless some new service is disclosed in this debate for the additional 5,000 men, that it is the Indian frontier and the security of the people upon that frontier, and the treatment of the Indian in the great West that will occupy and absorb the Army for the future as it has in the past. . . . There is certainly no menace from abroad—never less than now—and the tremendous experience that the country went through twenty-five years ago and in the years succeeding that time show how easy it is for the American people to improvise an army on an emergency. It would be no boast for us to say that in any crisis the "stamp of a foot" would be responded to by every increase demanded; and unless there is something permanent and needed from year to year, then the increase provided for in this bill has no ground to stand upon. The Army in that regard is not like the Navy. You cannot build a navy in one or two years, or in five, perhaps not in ten. It takes forethought, deliberation, long plans; and the experience of all nations and of our own is that if you are going to increase the Navy, even if you do it in a moderate way, you find it impossible to do it in a hurry; it is a long job that must be undertaken. That is not the case with the Army. Therefore, Mr. President, not claiming any extensive knowledge upon this branch of our service, never having served upon any of the military committees, but only interested upon the subject from an outside view as a Senator, and from the investigations I have made of the subject, I have felt constrained to oppose this provision and to move that this section be struck out.

Mr. MORRILL thought the growth of population and the crowding of population upon the Indian reservations would, on the contrary, increase the number of collisions with the Indians. He said further:

A long delay and much loss of life and expense have been suffered in consequence of our having at these posts in the West too small a number of men. If we had had a sufficient number of military in the West near the Indians, these Indian wars might not have occurred. I do not believe they would have occurred if we had a respectable force anywhere near the reservations. Then, again, take it on our Atlantic coast. We have not a sufficient force in any of our principal cities within our fortifications. If a foreign force

of 100 men were to land anywhere on our Atlantic shore, we have not a force competent to march out at once and meet an enemy of that kind. I do not say but that we could very soon raise a sufficient number of volunteers, but at the present time there is not a force at any of the posts on the Atlantic coast that could resist instant an invasion of 100 men. Therefore I have thought that it was no more than reasonable that there should be some increase of the Army, and that it would be sound economy to give it some increase.

Mr. LOGAN in reply to Mr. HALE made an argument which is absolutely convincing to anyone sufficiently familiar with Army organization and routine to pass judgment upon it. He showed that "General SHERIDAN, General SHERMAN, and others who appeared before the Military Committee" had never testified that 25,000 men was all that were needed. "Their evidence was based upon the proposition that the committee proposed to reduce the Army to 25,000, and they were inquired of as to how the 25,000 could be disposed of between the different arms of the Service?" This, Mr. HALE admitted, and Senator LOGAN continued:

Now, I will venture the assertion that you cannot find in any report or in the evidence of any officer in the Army of the United States of America since the war the statement that 25,000 of an army was sufficient for the United States. I will venture that assertion, and I will go further: If the Senator will get a letter from Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Terry, or any other prominent officer in the Army, saying that 25,000 men are competent for the Army of this Government, I will withdraw that proposition from the bill. I know they do not entertain those views. I am not going to take up time in reading reports; I am not going to take up time in reading letters; but I have a letter in my drawer from Gen. Schofield indorsing this bill fully and completely. I will not say what conversation I have had with Gen. Sheridan or others, but I say to the Senator today that if he will find a leading officer of the Army who will agree with him in his proposition I will agree to strike this section out of the bill. Now let me go a little further. The Senator says that the theory of increasing the Army to 30,000 men was abandoned after this establishment was arranged under the bill that was agreed upon in 1874. The Senator is entirely mistaken in that statement, and I call his attention to the fact. Every bill that I have drafted since I have been on that committee, either in the Senate or the House, has been for an increase of the Army, and I have always been defeated and probably will be now. Time and again I have proposed 30,000 as the establishment of the United States, not at this session merely but in all preceding sessions when I have made an estimate or proposed a bill for the Army I have proposed 30,000. Not only the Senator will remember that on the very committee that he serves on now, the Committee on Appropriations, I was a member of the same committee at a time when the proposition came from the House to reduce this 25,000 to 20,000, which came here some two or three times, I ever insisted on 30,000 being the number that should be put in the bill, and proposed it in committee two or three times. So then it has not been abandoned; and it never has been abandoned by any one having anything to do with it. I never abandoned it. The reason of the failure of officers of the Army to renew their recommendations and the reason why it was not renewed by the Secretary of War was because Congress paid no attention to their recommendations. As I said before, I have been defeated every time. Of course their recommendations ceased because there was no use of their making the recommendations when Congress paid no attention to the recommendations. That is the fact about that.

This Mr. HALE admitted to be the fact, and Mr. LOGAN continued:

Mr. LOGAN—I want the Senator to understand that this proposition to increase the Army is not for any present needs; it is not because there is an Indian war; it is not because there is danger from Indians or danger from anywhere; it is not because I apprehend any danger from any source that I proposed this in the bill before the Military Committee, and that the Military Committee agreed to it, but it is the Government of the United States may at least have an army that will have some respectability when it is called the Army of the United States, both at home and abroad.

Now, what is its condition? I know it is perfectly natural for the Navy of the United States to desire a reduction of the Army, so that they may have larger appropriations for the Navy. But there ought not to be this strife between the Army and the Navy. I will say to the Senator who well represents the Naval Committee that there ought not to exist in the Senate or elsewhere a strife between the Army and the Navy with reference to the efficiency of either. They both ought to be efficient and both ought to be provided for, and both be an honor and a credit to the American people.

Mr. HALE—Does the Senator think there is any such strife as that? Does the Senator think that really enters into this consideration?

Mr. LOGAN—I do not.

Mr. HALE—The Senator and I have been together on committees and important subcommittees touching naval appropriations and have always been found together.

Mr. LOGAN—And the Senator has always found me voting for them.

Mr. HALE—I was going to say that the Senator has always been found voting for liberal supplies to build up and restore the American Navy, and I do not think there is here now on this floor any antagonism between the two; certainly in my mind in opposing this section I do not in any way antagonize the Army with the Navy in the slightest degree. Mr. LOGAN—This remark was only called out by the statement of the Senator just before he closed when he attempted to display before the Senate the appropriations for the Army as being \$25,000,000 per annum, and therefore the Army ought not to be increased; in other words, the Army ought to be reduced; that would be the logic of the argument; and in the very same breath he insisted that the Navy needed appropriations different from the Army. I

took it for granted that there was some little antagonism from that very remark.

"Indian wars," said the Senator, "have ceased, and I am glad of it. I hope we shall not have another." "But," he continued:

There is one reason that the Senator does not seem perhaps to have examined very closely. An army in time of peace is not an army to make war upon anybody. An army in time of peace is a mere police establishment for the purpose of being ready at a moment's warning to perform the duties that are required of them by the Government against invasion, encroachment upon our rights by Indians, or those who may make war upon our people. Now, because we are at peace, there is just as much reason existing to-day for an army, not of magnitude, not of one hundred thousand, but such an army as would be sufficient at least to meet on our borders any attempt that might be made by any other power to invade or assault us in any way whatever, as there ever was. I suppose we are in no danger, as the Senator said; or suppose we are in less danger now than ever; grant that to be true, I want to know why, then, it is that members of the Naval Committee are introducing propositions to make immense guns? Why is it that our Ordnance Committee are making reports to have fortifications built all around our coast? Why is that? Whence the necessity? We are at peace with all the nations of the earth. If there is to be no more war, why these great preparations? If we knew there never would be war, of course the preparations would be unnecessary; but want of knowledge on our part in that direction induces us to do what? Induces us to make preparations for what? For our own protection and self-preservation as a government, as all other governments do.

Sir, either reduce your officers and the number of your regiments and put them together, or make a good company, a good battalion, and a good regiment, by filling up the companies and making them what the law contemplates they should be. The law provides that there shall be so many men in each company, so many men in each regiment, but after the regiments are organized and the companies are organized Congress says, "You shall not recruit above so many; you shall not recruit the Army above 25,000." 25,000 we had it for awhile in some of the appropriation bills. When Congress says that, then although the law says you shall have so many men in a company, Congress says, "Yes, you can have them in a company on paper; you can call it a company, but we do not propose that you shall recruit it up beyond 25,000." Therefore, you have no company and can not have it, because Congress will not appropriate the money to recruit it.

I have been in different forts in this country, when in the evening the troops were brought out on dress parade in order that I might see the efficiency of our organization. Well, bring out five companies, say, a battalion. You would have a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, a major, and several officers enough to command a brigade, and what would you see? I would stand there by the side of the colonel, and I would see a company come out, as the band played, on the double quick, and at trail arms stand up in line and count them, 40 men in the first company. They bring the largest company first to make the best show. The next that comes out has about thirty; the last company that comes out, the left flank of the regiment would have from ten to fifteen, and the officers would stay back in their quarters. That is the condition of the Army. Do you want it that way? Does anybody desire it that way? Does anybody want that kind of an Army of the United States? You go and ask Gen. Sheridan, who is in command of the Army, or Gen. Sherman, who has been retired, or any of these officers in reference to the Army, and they will tell you of its lack of efficiency to-day because it is a mere framework. There are no men. They are scattered in companies enough to make 50,000 men, and here you have 25,000.

When the Senator talks about the framework of an Army in time of trouble what does he mean? Does he not know that whenever a war exists between this country and any other, or between any countries, no matter what they are, the Army, unless it is a full organization, becomes a reorganization, and that the older officers generally go to the rear and the younger ones go to the front? Is not that so? Then what does he mean by saying that you will keep these and let these men grow old—for that is the meaning of it—merely lying around forts, etc., and then when war comes they will be no good? My idea is to fill it up somewhat so that the younger officers in the Army will take a pride in their profession. Instead of resigning and going into other business they will have a pride in their profession because they have something to command.

Mr. HALE was asked what he would do for the defence of Fort Preble in his State if the Canadians should take a notion some day to run down there with five or six hundred men. Mr. HALE replied: "I do not think they would ever get there." "How would you stop them?" asked Mr. LOGAN. Mr. HALE—"I think the people would stop them. The forts would not be garrisoned by the Regular Army."

Mr. LOGAN—Not, the Senator thinks, if the people of Maine would lick the Canadians before they got to the fort. I agree to that. Then on that argument we do not want any Army at all.

Mr. HALE—Not very much.

Mr. LOGAN—Then why not wipe it all out? If you wipe out part, wipe it all out. If you are going to depend on the people of the country, depend on them altogether. We have plenty of men who can take command all over the country, men of experience; there is no trouble about that; and what is the need of any Army at all? If you are for wiping out the whole Army and relying on the people themselves, that is one thing; if you are in favor of keeping an Army, that is another thing. If you are in favor of keeping an Army, keep it at least in decent shape.

Resuming the debate on Tuesday, Senator MANDERSON called attention to the testimony of Generals

SCHOFIELD, POPE, HOWARD, TOWNSEND, and others, as showing that in the judgment of our Army officers even 30,000 men was insufficient. He further directed attention to the fact, to his mind "an alarming one when we come to consider some of the circumstances that are threatening the peace of the country," and that was that the vast territory included in the Division of the East, with its tremendous interests, was entrusted to the protection of 2,645 enlisted men of all arms. As to the Indians he said:

The Sioux Nation if it should go to war with the whites could place upon the war-path not less than five to six thousand effective Indian soldiers. The Senator from Maine, I think, does not appreciate the condition of affairs in that country. It is true that the Sioux as well as other Indians are making some progress towards civilization; but while we are teaching them some things that are good, we are teaching them many other things that are bad. We are teaching them to be better fighters than we were even ten years ago, at the time of the Custer massacre. As I went over the Sioux reservation last fall I was surprised, I may say that I was frightened, to see that nearly every male Indian of adult years was armed with that most effective of magazine guns, the Winchester rifle. The braves are there, and are actuated by the same desire to distinguish themselves in battle with the whites that actuated those who fought at the Custer massacre. During my late visit I went among them. I witnessed two or three of their wild dances around the campfire. One I remember particularly, one incident, and I wish that the Senator from Maine could have been there to have witnessed it with me. It was at the Pine Ridge Agency, and several thousand Indians had gathered as spectators of the dances. There were perhaps fifteen or twenty dances, dressed, or perhaps it would be more true to the facts to say undressed, to that condition which they assume when they are about to execute these famous dances. There I saw in most expressive pantomime the Custer fight from the Indian standpoint. A brave of about forty-five or fifty years of age, stalwart and strong, having danced for some time was given the field, and with gesture that was most eloquent and expressive showed how he had fought in the Custer fight, and how he had taken the scalps of numerous white men, the only monument remaining of their ever having existed being the notches upon his war-club showing the number he had killed. And what else did I see? There were hundreds of young men from the age of fifteen to twenty-five drinking in this exhibition with admiration, and evidently desirous that the time should come when they too might distinguish themselves and show similar prowess. So not only is the material there for warfare, but the disposition is there to take the war-path at any provocation, real or imagined.

I am not an alarmist, Mr. President, and am not alone in my apprehension of danger. As it happens, within a week past I have received a letter, dated March 14, 1886, from the commander at Fort Niobrara, one of the two forts stationed on the flanks of this great Sioux Nation, and I will read an extract from it:

Of course it is only a question of time until we have trouble with Red Cloud and his band, eight thousand of whom are near Robinson. This border of Nebraska is very imperfectly protected, and I feel very anxious that Nebraska should be better protected. I have during the past year enlarged and strengthened this post. There are seventeen thousand Indians (Sioux) near Fort Niobrara and Fort Robinson, and, as we are now situated, if an outbreak was to occur the whole of Northwestern Nebraska would be overrun and destroyed.

Senator MANDERSON showed how the Indian reservations were now surrounded by thousands of men, women, and children who "live in constant alarm and deadly fear of the fact that the only protection they have is the United States soldiers stationed in the vicinity, too few in number to afford them the safety that should be assured." Mr. HALE asked:

Is there anything found in the report of the Secretary of War made to Congress giving information as to the entire situation, or in the report of the General of the Army, in the last year or the year before, or the year before that, which in any way invoked the interposition of Congress for an added force to the Army of the United States to meet the danger the Senator so graphically pictures as an ever-present danger?

Mr. MANDERSON answered that the recommendation for increase was contained in the proposition for adding two battalions to each infantry regiment.

Mr. Hale—I know the general proposition as to the reorganization of the Army, but does not the Senator know that for the last three years or more, under the conditions that Indian warfare has assumed, under the suppression of Indian wars and the lack of immediate danger, that the petition which was continuously before that time for the increase of the Department for an increase of the enlisted men of the Army has been abandoned?

Mr. MANDERSON—No, I do not know that, and I do know the contrary, as I will show the Senator from Maine.

General SCHOFIELD's annual report was referred to for proof, and Mr. MANDERSON said:

The proposition has been frequently made in Congress, and it is one that meets with my approval, to disarm the Indians of this country. But I venture the prediction that when that is undertaken if you had every available man of the Army of the United States you could not enforce the decree of Congress, and I think the Senator from Massachusetts, who knows the Indian condition pretty well, will indorse that proposition. It would mean a bloody warfare involving our whole border.

I was in Wyoming Territory after that terrible Rock Springs outrage upon the Chinese, and the repetition of that outrage when the Chinese came back to that section of country was only prevented by the presence of a handful of United States troops that overawed the rioters who, had committed this terrible crime. The reason that there were not more—when troops were needed and when more were called for by General McCook, who was in command, and when General Howard at Omaha desired to send them to the aid of those already at Rock Springs, was that he was prevented from doing so by the threat of Red Cloud and his bands in the Sioux Nation to promote disaffection because of the antagonism between them and the Indian agent, Dr. McGillicuddy. These troops had to be kept at Niobrara and Robinson and Laramie for that purpose, making such show of power as their meagre numbers would permit.

And this brings me to the consideration, if I may be pardoned for a moment's digression, to another proposition made by the Senator from Maine yesterday, that the "mere stamp of the foot" of some Executive of this country, would bring into being a body of men that would crush out any enemy, whether domestic or foreign. We tried that experiment once, Mr. President, and a few weeks ago in a speech that I delivered here on the subject of the three-battalion bill, I quoted from Gen. McClellan to show how expensive that experiment had been. I venture the assertion that if at the outbreak of the Civil War of the Rebellion the Army of the United States had been 50,000 armed and equipped men, even that terrible war might have been averted. Certainly we should have been in a position to have taken the field with an army composed of Regulars and Volunteers that would have been fairly efficient, and would have prevented the terrible loss of life and of treasure incident to the early years of the war.

The danger of an Indian outbreak in Kansas was also referred to, and the absurdity of supposing that it could be resisted by unarmed farmers was pointed out. Following Mr. MANDERSON, Mr. BECK said:

I cannot help thinking that the provision which seeks to increase the Army of the United States at this time from 25,000 to 30,000 men is either very unnecessary, or we have been taking very needless risks in all the years gone by. The Senator from Nebraska seems to think that great dangers threaten us now. I never heard those dangers suggested before; certainly the trouble is not greater than it has been for some years past; and as a friend of this Administration I should regard it as the most fatal blunder it could commit to increase the expenditures of the Government by increasing the Army of the United States, and prevent by reason of those increased expenditures the reduction of taxation on the people, for no better reason than I can see than because a few officers of the United States Army, who of course desire to magnify their position, who have always desired a larger standing Army than we have now, tell us that we ought to place more men under their command than they have at present.

That method of expenditure does not meet my approval. That we should soldiers anywhere except to fight Indians I deny. That we have more officers in proportion than we have men I admit; but we have more officers than are needed I admit; but they will form a nucleus on which to base an Army if any occasion ever arises, and through them we will be enabled to build up an army very rapidly; but the volunteer soldiers of the United States have always come to the front whenever they were called for, and always will in the great Civil War was an unmitigated evil in itself, it developed to the world that this people, when united, can never be invaded by a foreign foe, and that we need no standing army either to gratify the pride of generals or to be used as a menace against our own people for any purpose.

I tell the Senator from Nebraska if Indian wars ever threaten us anywhere, or on the Western frontier, the people who live there, instead of being the harmless, inoffensive, defenceless people that he indicates they are, will be found to be men who, if called out upon any emergency, will defend those frontiers against any attack likely to be made upon them. The cowboys of Montana, Colorado, and Wyoming, and that country alone, if called into the service of the United States, would be more efficient, more compact, and do better service than any soldiers who can find any place in the Regular Army. They are all subject to the command of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and they will respond in all the great Territories. They might not carry on war with as much mercy or as much care for the life of the Indian as some gentlemen might desire to see done; but offer \$500 apiece for the scalp of every Indian who can find a place in the Regular Army, and the Indian tribes that attempt such outrages would be exterminated very soon, perhaps to the disgust of some of the gentlemen who think they ought to be taught Greek and Latin and ought, when captured on the warpath, be led back quietly to their reservation and fed abundantly until they can break out again after they have passed a comfortable winter. I do not believe in extermination, but I believe that the lives of our white settlers should be protected at all hazards, even if whole tribes of Indians should be exterminated in doing it.

Mr. President, I believe that there are many men in this country who have no faith in the great mass of the people, men who would like to see a great standing army, who would like to use them as a sword against the Indians, if they dare to rise against the great monopolies and the privileges they so often unjustly obtain—men who think that citizen soldiers cannot be relied upon, but insist that we must have a standing army to put every little disorder down. I hope that is not the object now. If so, keep the soldiers in our great cities, keep them as a standing menace, with our military commanders at the heads of every citizen, see that if he dares to complain anywhere there is a standing army to put him down. If that is the object, let us say so. The object is only to fight Indians, we have more now, with the other adjuncts subject to our call, than we need, more than we ever required before, so that there is no object in enlisting more men for Indian service.

We may have and we will have our stripes on the ocean. We ought to build up a navy, because on the high seas of the world we are otherwise not safe; but on our own soil no man will assert that any foreign foe will ever dare, or ever think—not to use the word "dare"—of attacking us any more. If there are Indian troubles the means that we have to concentrate our forces, the superior facilities we now have of reaching the points of difficulty over anything we have had before make me believe that the addition of 5,000 men at this time is absolutely unnecessary.

Mr. Logan—I want to call the attention of the Senator from Kentucky to one thing. It is usual that bills in the Senate as well as many other places are defeated by a strange character of argument—I will not use the word demagoguery, because that would not be proper here; but I will say an argument that is not exactly an argument, but is intended to convince the mind. The insinuation of the Senator from Kentucky that this proposition is made for some purpose hidden here—to use the Army against our own people—is unworthy of himself, for he knows that I have made this proposition for the past ten years at every Congress that I have been in where I have had the opportunity to do so.

Mr. BECK disclaimed any personal allusion. Mr. LOGAN said he spoke of the reference to the persons who desire this increase as well as himself, saying:

I do not intend, as the author of this bill and the advocate of it on this floor or elsewhere, to have it understood that there is any purpose save the one expressed, or that there is any design in this proposition to increase the Army other than for the purpose of making it efficient. It has been my deliberate opinion for years and is my opinion now that our Army ought to be increased and improved. I find that the men who have done the least in war are always more statesmanlike in time of peace when it comes to anything in reference to the Army. The men who at the time war occurred were of an age that they might have served their country but failed to do it, they become the great leaders, with all the knowledge and experience necessary in order to lead in the preparation of armies against the enemies of the country.

Continuing the debate on Thursday, Mr. PLATT (Rep.), of Conn., said we had no Army; it was a misnomer to call the present skeleton an army. Our nation would in the future have something to say about the world's affairs and ought to have an army—not large, but enough at least to constitute a fair police force. He had suggested an amendment to increase the force to 50,000 men, but should not move it, as it would be useless, though he was satisfied that we needed that number.

There is one thing we must say, we must enforce on this continent the Monroe doctrine—that we will not allow any foreign nation to set its foot for colonial purposes or purposes of conquest upon the western hemisphere. Yet we are in no condition to say that. If any nation of Europe should attempt to colonize South America, or should choose to take a hand in any conflict that arose in South America with a view to conquest we are in no condition to say to that nation "You must not do it."

Besides, there was domestic danger which justified the

maintenance of troops. The danger did not arise from the honest, industrious, sober citizens of this country, did not arise from any bodies of laborers associated together for their own benefit to better their condition. There was no danger to be apprehended from them. But there were people who came here from abroad with no good intentions to our form of government—men who raised the red flag of the Commune, who asserted that their object was revolution and their desire blood. The moment that flag was raised here the Communists would be joined by the criminals. Senators should look the situation clearly in the face. As to the militia, Mr. Platt said it was undoubtedly the strength of the Republic, but it would be principally of service as an adjunct to a well-organized, even though small standing army, which in our position was a necessity.

CRAWFORD ASSASSINATED.

TUCSON, A. T., March 24, 1886.

LIEUTENANT MAUS has made a supplemental report in reference to the murder of Captain Crawford by Mexican troops, and it has been sent to Washington. It contains his own report and statements by Lieutenant Shipp, Mr. Horn and the Hospital Steward, all white men, who were present at the time. The attack occurred at daylight. Captain Crawford wore his undress uniform and Lieutenant Maus a long United States overcoat. Lieutenant Maus says he was within ten yards of the Mexicans while talking. Mr. Horn says that while the Mexicans were talking they were sending men quietly around to occupy the hills where the scouts had fortunately gathered. While talking to Mr. Horn one of the Mexicans suddenly raised his gun and shot him in the arm. The Hospital Steward says that while he had his back turned a Mexican fired two shots at him at close range. He was in the undress uniform of his grade.

The Mexicans refused to answer any of their cries until the scouts from the top of the hill had killed four Mexicans before Lieutenant Maus could restrain them. The Mexicans condescended to respond to Mr. Horn, who went out alone to talk to them. One of the Mexicans said to him: "If you Americans haven't had enough we will give you another fight." The story that the Mexicans had been following the track of the Chiricahuas is false. Their trail came in from the south and the trail of the Mexicans from the north, and Lieutenant Maus marched back over the Mexican trail so that he can prove beyond contradiction that the Mexican story is false. Lieutenant Maus showed them a letter to Captain Crawford in Spanish from a high Mexican official telling him where the Indian trails had last been seen, etc., and yet after all that they kept Lieutenant Maus a prisoner in their camp until six Government mules had been paid as a ransom. Lieutenant Maus, in his statement says: "Crawford was assassinated."

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

ADVICES from the New York Navy-yard this week state that the officers connected with the station have collected and sent forward to the treasurer of the association \$88, contributed to a general fund for the erection of a memorial to the late Lieutenant W. A. Hadden.

The *Tallapoosa* was still at the yard March 24. The electric automatic steering gear is to have another trial, and the ship will take a spin again to Hampton Roads. It is understood that the new invention will be tested only so far as the compressed air steering apparatus is concerned, all at the cost of the inventors.

The arrival of the *Enterprise* at the Navy-yard March 24 gave all the officers attached to the station an opportunity to greet the officers of the last arrival from Asiatic waters. The reunion was a cordial one. The officers from the *Vermont* (flagship), the *Juniata*, the *Tallapoosa*, and the training frigate *Minnesota* were early on hand and thronged the cabin and wardroom of the ship.

Such officers of the *Enterprise* as had received permission to visit their homes for a day or two had to break away to catch homeward-bound trains. As the yard authorities have yet to inspect the *Enterprise* to ascertain whether she can be overhauled and repaired under statutory regulations controlling expense, it will probably require from six to ten days to find out when she will go out of commission.

Spring is bringing life to the little fleet of schooners that has done so much in past seasons in New York harbor and adjacent waters for the Coast Survey.

Among the vessels that are now in process of being fitted out for active work are the *Euger*, *Ready*, *Palmurus* and *Drift*, and the steamer *Daisy*. They will be ready for service about April 1, when the working season begins. They will be joined by the *Seahorse* now working on the Southern coast and in the Gulf stream. The harbor and river surveys will be completed this season, and officers of high rank are sanguine that the forthcoming charts will prove models of their kind.

The injury received by the new steel cruiser *Atlanta* last week, which was due to a collision with a large freight-cargo, which ran against the *Atlanta*, smashing some ribs and plates in her starboard quarter, is not as serious as was at first thought. Naval Const. F. L. Fernald immediately investigated the matter, and, after looking over the ship, decided that the repairs had better be made at the yard of Messrs. Roach and Son, East Ninth street, New York, where she lay. The aperture in her starboard quarter, about five feet above the water's edge, can be more readily closed at the Morgan Works than at the Navy-yard, and at far less expense. The ship is not leaking, and a simple shift of ballast will enable the repairs to begin work. The hole is about two feet square, and two or three ribs are fractured at the point of first attack. At the Navy-yard the dry dock prepared for the reception of the *Atlanta* was held for orders from Washington.

It is not Chicago or New York or London or any other uproarious metropolis that makes the most noise in the world, but the little village of Granville, Massachusetts, which turns out 1,200 drums a day. Last year 200,000 drums were manufactured there, of which number 138,000 came from one establishment.

The 2d Comptroller allowed the Mexican War claims of David H. Vinton, late Maj. and Q. M. U. S. Army, \$180, and Dixon Miles, late Bvt. Lt.-Col. 5th U. S. Inf., \$180, during the past week.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR J. A. POTTER, U. S. A., retired, is at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

COLONEL ROBERT ALLEN, U. S. Army, retired, is at Geneva, Switzerland.

LIEUTENANT P. P. POWELL, 9th U. S. Cavalry, was in Richmond, Va., this week.

COLONEL H. R. MIZNER, U. S. A., was at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT C. G. AYRES, 10th Cavalry, has left Fort Verde, A. T., on two months' leave.

The family of Lieut. E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., is visiting at 1748 Waverly Place, St. Louis, Mo.

LIEUTENANT SEDGWICK RICE, 23d U. S. Infantry, returned to Fort Lyon, Col., this week from a trip to St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT G. P. SCRIVEN, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., early in the week, on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. R. CLENDENIN, 3d U. S. Cavalry, is spending a portion of his sick leave in New Orleans.

CHAPLAIN G. G. MULLINS, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Snelling, is spending a portion of it at Fort Snelling, Minn.

LIEUTENANT H. DEH. WAITE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT C. A. CHURCHILL, 5th Infantry, on leave from Fort Keogh, was a recent guest at the Ryan House, St. Paul.

CHIEF ENGINEER W. D. SMITH, of the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, will spend the summer abroad for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, Mrs. Sheridan and family went to Fort Monroe, Va., March 20, for a brief season of recuperation.

GENERAL J. H. DEVEREUX, who was Superintendent of Military Railroads in Virginia during the war, died at Cleveland, O., March 17.

CAPTAIN R. F. BRADFORD and Chief Engineer Philip Inch, U. S. N., were guests at the Everett House, New York, early in the week.

CAPTAIN A. B. MCGOWAN, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, visited Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., this week, on Court-martial service.

DR. WILLIAM TRAVIS BROWNE, father of the wife of Captain John McGilvray, U. S. Army, retired, of Boston, Mass., died last month at San Francisco, Cal.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. N. OGDEN, U. S. N., who was called to New Orleans a few weeks ago by the illness of his father, has returned to Newport, R. I.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MORRIS, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has been spending a few weeks in Florida, is expected back at Fort Adams, R. I., this or early next week.

GENERAL DANIEL MCCLURE, U. S. A., was expected to rejoin at Governor's Island this week from a few weeks' visit to the South for the benefit of his health.

MAJOR HENRY CARROLL, 1st Cavalry, and Capt. H. H. Humphreys, 15th Infantry, were to be in Las Cruces, N. M., this week as witnesses in a civil case there pending.

LIEUTENANT D. F. ANGLUM, 12th U. S. Infantry, reported at Plattsburg Barracks early in the week, and will remain on duty there until Lieut. M. F. Walz rejoins from leave in August next.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR THOMAS E. WEBB, Capt. R. W. Meade, and Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson have been at Wilmington, Del., examining timber for the Navy prepared by the orecoste process.

MAJOR JAMES BIDDLE, 6th Cavalry, has assumed command of Fort Myer, Va., and was busily engaged this week in formulating a programme looking to a beneficial administration of the affairs of the post.

The Emperor of Brazil has sent his son Augusto Leopoldo to New Orleans in the man-of-war now en route to the Exposition, and on arrival will be given an official reception. He will afterwards visit Washington.

PROFESSOR W. WHITMAN BAILEY, of Brown University, and formerly of West Point, will deliver the poem at the convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, to be held, May 6, at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.

CAPTAIN HENRY ROMEYN, 5th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Keogh, a former commandant at Hampton Institute, contributes to the "Southern Workman and Hampton School Record" some interesting views on the Indian question.

LIEUTENANT T. M. WOODRUFF, 5th Infantry, of the Signal Bureau, began, on March 20, the construction of land lines of Signal Service telegraph to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. He expects to finish about the middle of April.

GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES, says a gossip writer in the *Tribune*, preserves his age wonderfully well. He may be found at the opera at night or at some place of resort up town, a club or hotel. I asked one of the General's friends what it was that gave Sicks his perennial youth, and the reply was: "The fact that a man has only one leg naturally makes him take care of himself better than other men. Then Sicks has property enough, so he has no reason to worry. It is care and worry that furrow a man's forehead. The General has some pretty good investments in Mexico, mining and grazing property both, I understand."

The *Mineral Argus* of March 11, has the following Fort Maginnis items:

Master Ezra Woodruff gave a delightful birthday party last week. Dr. and Mrs. Hanson, of Lewiston, paid a flying visit last week. An enjoyable party at Lieut. Manly's was given by the Misses Manly Tuesday evening. The Maginnis Minstrel Troupe are rehearsing for their entertainment to be given Saturday evening.

FOUNTAIN GOODALL, a soldier of the War of 1812, died a few days ago, aged 102.

ENSIGN DEWITT COFFMAN, U. S. N., was in Washington this week, being examined for promotion.

MAJOR G. K. BRADY, 18th Infantry, left Washington this week, and will shortly join at Fort Gibson, I. T.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, celebrated, on Monday, March 22, with due pomp, his eighty-ninth birthday.

ADMIRAL F. A. MAXSE, British Navy, retired, was in New York this week, quartered at the Buckingham Hotel.

LIEUTENANT GRANGER ADAMS, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week on a short leave.

COLONEL S. D. STURGIS, 7th U. S. Cavalry, Mrs. Sturgis, and Miss Ella Sturgis, have rejoined at Fort Meade, Dak.

GENERALS JOHN NEWTON and Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, early in the week.

CAPTAIN H. J. NOWLAN, 7th Cav., was in St. Paul a few days ago on his way East on leave, a portion of which he will spend in Europe.

CAPTAIN W. C. MANNING, 23d U. S. Infantry, recently promoted, will change base from Fort Brady, to Fort Mackinac, Mich., in April.

SURGEON C. U. GRAYATT, U. S. N., and bride, were in Washington this week and go from there to Richmond, Va., before returning to Erie, Pa.

GENERAL B. W. BRICE, U. S. A., retired, who has lived at Baltimore for many years past, has removed to Washington, and is located at the Hotel Armo.

COLONEL W. M. MAYNADIER, U. S. A., of St. Louis, will attend the celebration at Washington, April 15, of the muster-in of the Veteran National Rifles of 1861.

PRINCE FUSCHINI, a member of the imperial family of Japan, has arrived in Paris from Germany, for the purpose of studying the organization of the French Army.

The day of meeting of the General Court-martial appointed at St. Paul for the trial of Capt. Thomas Garvey, 1st Cav., has been changed from April 6 to May 4.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL G. H. MENDELL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who has been East on a short leave, left this week for San Francisco, his present station.

The Mikado of Japan and the President of Mexico have each subscribed \$500 and Senor Romero \$100 to the Grant Monument Fund, which now amounts to \$120,588.

The body of the late Gen. Henry M. Naglee arrived in Philadelphia from San Francisco March 22, and was interred with due ceremony in South Laurel Hill Cemetery.

COLONEL JAMES P. MARTIN, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Leavenworth from his inspection tour and resumed charge of the A. G. O., Headquarters, Department of the Missouri.

LIEUTENANT O. E. WOOD, 5th U. S. Artillery, contributes to the Philadelphia *Times* of March 21, an interesting reminiscence of blockade running during the War of the Rebellion.

A LAD in Galveston, Fred Gould, dug up a lot of shrapnel shells buried during the War, and after opening five of them and securing the bullets was fatally injured by the explosion of the sixth.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY and Commo. Harmony visited the League Island Navy-yard and the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia on Friday of last week, and afterwards came on to New York.

We are in a position to state that there is no truth in the report published by the Washington *Sunday Herald* to the effect that Major Asa Bird Gardiner, J.-A., U. S. A., intends either to retire or resign from the Army so that he may engage in the practice of the law.

DR. JOHN K. KANE, a brother of Gen. T. L. Kane and Elsie Kent Kane, the celebrated Arctic explorer, died at Summit, N. J., March 22. Dr. Kane accompanied the expedition which went to the Southern Seas in 1856 for the relief of his brother. His widow is the sister of the Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard.

A DESPATCH from Louisville, Ky., says that a private letter lately received there by an old Army friend of Major-Gen. Pope, states that he is in very feeble health, and that fears are entertained by his family that he cannot live long. Gen. Pope is a native of Louisville. General Pope left San Francisco March 23, for St. Louis.

HENRY A. JOY, formerly a sergeant of ordnance stationed at the National Armory, and since his discharge for disability a resident of Springfield, Mass., disappeared last week, and it is feared he has committed suicide, as he suffered greatly from a decaying of the breastbone, caused by a kick from a mule received during the war.

MEXICAN circles have been much excited by the recent elopement of Senora Luz Gomez, wife of Gen. Gomez, commander of the Mexican forces at Matamoros, with her young nephew, Francisco Zaragoza. The couple fled to Galveston, and thence go to New Orleans. The lady alleges that she left her husband on account of his cruelty.

EX-SENATOR CHAFFEE by his will leaves \$500,000 to his daughter, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., and \$300,000 to relatives. It is expected that in the present condition of his estate, unless the Henrietta mine should turn out immediately remunerative, there will be barely enough property to satisfy the first bequest to his daughter. Mrs. Gen. Grant has sent a check for \$25,000 to reimburse her husband's sister, Mrs. Corbin, for her losses in Grant and Ward. General Grant is said to have left directions to pay from the proceeds of his book the losses of those who intrusted their money to him for investment.

PAY INSPECTOR J. H. STEVENSON, U. S. N., arrived in New York on Tuesday from Key West.

MAJOR W. McK. DUNN, U. S. A., of Little Rock Barracks, is visiting friends in Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN J. E. GREER, U. S. A., of General Miles's staff, was a visitor in St. Louis this week.

LIEUTENANT F. E. ELTONHEAD, 21st U. S. Infantry, has joined at Fort Sidney, Neb., for temporary duty.

LIEUTENANT R. J. C. IRVINE, 11th Infantry, and bride arrived in Washington this week from Georgia.

CIVIL ENGINEER P. C. ASSERSON, U. S. N., and Mrs. Asserson returned to New York this week from Norfolk, Va.

QUARTERMASTER W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., early in the week on a short leave.

MAJOR FRED. VAN VLIET, 10th Cavalry, now visiting relatives in Washington, will not return to Arizona until early in May.

MAJOR E. P. PEARSON, 21st U. S. Infantry, of Fort Bridge, Wyo., will spend the summer on leave and visit friends in Pennsylvania.

SURGEON J. VAN R. HOFF, U. S. A., left San Francisco this week for Fort Leavenworth to report to Gen. Miles for assignment to a post.

MRS. HINES, wife of Dr. B. W. Hines, and sister of Comdr. R. D. Evans, U. S. N., died March 14 at her residence at Sunnyside, Floyd County, Va.

COLONEL ALEXANDER S. BACON, recently elected Lieutenant-colonel of the 23d Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., was graduated from West Point in 1878, promoted 2d lieutenant 1st Artillery, and resigned in 1878.

Mrs. E. A. W. WOOD, who died March 22, at her residence in Washington, D. C. was the widow of Maj. G. W. F. Wood, U. S. A., who distinguished himself at Contreras and Churubusco and died Nov. 8, 1854.

The entire Maryland delegation in Congress has joined in recommending the appointment of Gen. H. G. Gibson, 3d Art., to Brigadier General, and memorialized President Cleveland to that effect on Monday.

LIEUTENANT H. C. CARBAUGH, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Carbaugh returned to Governor's Island this week, and after a short stay there Lieut. Carbaugh will report at Camp Grant, Riverside Park, for duty.

UNDER orders issued this week Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th U. S. Infantry, will leave Sackett's Harbor early in April and about the middle of April take command of the post of Fort Ontario, N. Y., and the late Col. Stacey's company thereat.

MISS ABIGAIL BATES, well known as one of the two heroines who frightened away the British during the War of 1812 by sounding the life and drum, died in Scituate March 17, at the age of 89 years. Her sister and companion in the "army of two," died on December 13, 1881, at the age of 83 years.

The French Commissioners lately arrived in this country, were in Philadelphia this week, and on Monday visited the League Island Navy-yard. Among the guests were Col. H. M. Robert and Capt. J. C. Mallory, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Capt. G. B. White and Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, U. S. N.

COMMODORE JOHN IRWIN, U. S. N., says the San Francisco *Post*, "has returned from Washington and has received many congratulations on his promotion. The Commodore has resided on this coast for over ten years, and is held in high esteem by all who have been brought into official or social contact with him."

A FRANKLIN (La.), correspondent writes: "Mrs. Crosby, wife of the commander of the Coast Survey steamer *Gedney*, stopped for a day at the St. Mary on her way to Texas. She is charmed with the scenery of Côte Blanche, where her husband's ship lies in the bay at anchor. To a sailor's wife our roses and green lawns are a pleasant exchange for monotonous water."

GENERAL AND MRS. VAN CLEVE celebrated their golden wedding at their home in St. Paul, March 22. Their wedding cards, issued fifty years ago, read thus:

Lieut. Horatio Philip Van Cleve, U. S. A., and Charlotte Ouisconsin Clark married March 22, 1838, Fort Winnebago Mich. Ter.

Gen. Van Cleve was graduated from West Point in 1831, assigned to the 5th Infantry and resigned Sept. 11, 1836. During the War he served with distinction as Colonel of the 2d Minnesota and Brig.-Gen. U. S. V., was Adj.-Gen. of Minnesota from 1866 to 1870, and has since filled other public positions of trust and honor.

THE New York papers of last Sunday furnish sensational accounts of the elopement of William Denny Brereton with a young English woman, who was serving as seamstress in his mother's family. The groom is a son of Capt. Thomas J. Brereton, a graduate of the Military Academy, who resigned in 1858, after gallant service in the Mexican War, and the grandson, we believe, of J. A. Brereton, Asst.-Surg. in the Army, who died in 1859. Capt. Brereton married a daughter of the millionaire, Harmon Denny, and his wife inherits a large fortune. She is the sister-in-law of Rev. Dr. Paxton, and the sister of Rev. C. Harmon Denny, S. J., of the Jesuit College, in 16th street, New York. These particulars are presented in detail with due elaboration, and the further information that the young bridegroom is good-looking, and as he was known to belong to a family of wealth and standing was considered a desirable match by all the young ladies in Yonkers society. He was educated at Columbia College, going into the School of Mines, but this he left to accept a cadetship in West Point on the nomination of Congressman Waldo Hutchins. He was delicate, however, and after a brilliant entrance examination was compelled to leave the institution owing to a swollen leg. Since then he has followed no regular occupation, having an abundant supply of ready money from his mother. The bride has a brother in the British Navy.

LIEUTENANT S. A. WOLF, 4th U. S. Infantry, and bride, are visiting at Newberrytown, Pa.

GENERAL A. S. WEBB, who has been dangerously ill, is reported out of immediate danger.

LIEUTENANT W. H. JACQUES, U. S. N., was a guest at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, this week.

MAJOR DAVID PERRY, 6th Cavalry, is East on sick leave and may be addressed 21 Dey street, New York City.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., registered at the New York Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

ADVISES from Chill state that Surgeon John F. Bransford, U. S. N., of the *Iroquois*, is seriously ill at Valparaiso.

LIEUTENANT E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Art., was in Philadelphia this week, with quarters at the Colonnade Hotel.

GENERAL S. D. OLIPHANT will relate at the United Service Club, Philadelphia, April 1, at 8 p. m., "Maj. Kelley's Revenge."

DR. ROBERT P. FINLEY, of Philadelphia, a son of the late Surg.-Gen. Finley, U. S. A., was married at Merchantville, N. J., March 18, to Miss Lulu C. Walton.

COLONEL F. F. FLINT, U. S. A., retired, has returned to Tallahassee from a visit to his orange grove in South Florida, and is the guest of Major W. O. Ames.

THE remains of the late Surgeon William A. Corwin, U. S. N., who died of yellow fever on board the *Adams*, March 14, were interred the same day on the Island of Flamenco.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER JOHN D. FORD, U. S. N., has been authorized to continue on duty at the Manual Training School, Baltimore, until August 1, the close of the academic year.

CAPTAIN J. A. FESSENDEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, attended on Tuesday evening at the University Club Theatre, New York, the last meeting for the season of the members of the Williams College alumni.

CAPTAIN E. P. LULL, and Lieut. F. H. Holmes, and Naval Cadets C. P. Plunkett, J. S. McKean, and H. H. Whittlesey, U. S. N., and nine seamen of the *Hartford*, arrived in New York from Aspinwall on Wednesday.

SECOND LIEUTENANT H. DEH. WAITE, 5th Cav.; Major J. J. Upham, 5th Cav.; Capt. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cav., and Lieut.-Col. A. Mordecai, Ordnance Dept., are registered at the office of the Adjutant-General this week.

CHAPLAIN G. G. MULLINS, U. S. A., is still at Shreveport, La., on sick leave and in so poor a condition of health that his physicians will not permit him at present to read or write, or do any sort of mental or physical work.

THE party of young society people who are spending this week at Atlantic City, chaperoned by Mrs. Wardlow and Mrs. Otis, include among others, the Messrs. Howard, Story, Livingston, and the Misses Brady, Post, Bernal, Vogles, Otis, and Bird; they will not return before Saturday.

PRINCE AUGUSTO LEOPOLDO, of the Brazilian Navy, a grandson of the Emperor of Brazil, arrived at New Orleans, Mar. 25, on the warship *Almirante Barroso*, accompanied by the *Riachuelo*. After a short stay in New Orleans the war vessels and the prince will come to New York. The Secretary of War has instructed the commanding officer, Jackson Barracks, to pay the Prince the due and usual honors on his arrival at New Orleans, and the military authorities in New York Harbor will do the same on his arrival in that port.

THE *Omaha Excelsior* of March 20 says:

Lieut. Townley, U. S. N., has purchased a pleasant home in Lincoln, Neb. Capt. Coolidge is in Boston. Lieut. Eltonhead has arrived at Fort Sidney for temporary duty. Gen. Howard is the subject of many congratulations on his well-earned promotion. It was fortunate for him that that picture of him in the *Omaha Herald* did not reach Washington before the choice was made. He has not yet received any official announcement of the promotion, but is getting ready to move, and can go wherever ordered on very short notice.

THE *Brackett News* of March 20 has the following Fort Clark items:

Col. Geo. F. Towle left Tuesday on a visit to San Antonio. The Rev. J. A. Carter filled the pulpit Sunday evening. Cos. A and H, 19th Infantry, passed through Laredo this week en route here. The Literary Club is prospering and has a good membership. The Good Templars' Lodge is also flourishing. Capt. E. G. Fechet has almost entirely recovered from his recent illness. Capt. J. H. Smith has received word from Washington that the sentence of dismissal in his case had been set aside.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The drill at Key West, March 19, consisted of four companies of rifle Rangers with Gatling guns and three-inch guns at a floating target. The results showed an improvement on the practice of the previous day, owing to the ammunition being of more modern date. There were only eighteen failures in forty attempts. Pensacola has been determined upon for the manœuvres.

A brilliant reception was tendered the officers of the Navy on the night of March 22 by citizens of this city. The entertainment was held at the army barracks. Admiral Jouett and staff, the commanders of and officers attached to the several naval and revenue vessels in the harbor, together with the officers of the Spanish gunboat *Jorge Juan* and their wives, were present.

The fleet will leave Key West on the 26th inst. and arrive off Pensacola bar and have sea manœuvres until the 5th of April, when they will enter the harbor of Pensacola and continue the naval drill by carrying out the programme heretofore ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, to include steam tactics, target exercises with heavy guns, torpedo practice, stripping the vessels for combat in enclosed waters under steam, landing and encamping the naval brigade, and sham battles on land and sea. These exercises will require two or more weeks.

RECENT DEATHS.

SURGEON JAMES S. KNIGHT, U. S. N., retired, died suddenly of heart disease March 21 at Hyannis, Mass. He has resided for some time at 104 Pembroke street, Boston. Surgeon Knight was born in Delaware and entered the Navy July 30, 1861, and was promoted surgeon July 29, 1866. During the war he served with great credit and distinction: was at the capture of New Orleans, and three times under the batteries of Vicksburg. In 1863 he was assigned to duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and on leaving received the following letter from the senior medical officer, Surgeon B. F. Gibbs: "It gives me great pleasure to express at this time my entire approval of your conduct as a student, a physician, and a gentleman while on duty with me at the hospital at this yard. If any other encomium were necessary, I could refer to nothing more praiseworthy than your willing and industrious energy during the dark and trying passage of our lives, while an epidemic of yellow fever raged so fearfully and fatally in our midst, calling forth those pure elements of our nature, sympathy, charity, and courage. I cannot help but recognize how well you combine these." On leaving the Mississippi squadron in 1865 he received a similar commendatory letter from Fleet Surgeon Pinkney. After various services he was placed on the retired list June 21, 1884. He was much respected in Boston and had a large circle of friends.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL THOS. SWORDS, colonel, U. S. A., retired, a distinguished officer and kindly gentleman, died March 20 at his residence, 115 East 38th street, New York City, of nervous prostration, aged seventy-five. Gen. Swords entered the Military Academy July 1, 1825, was graduated July 1, 1829, and promoted brevet 2d lieutenant and 2d lieutenant 4th Infantry. In 1833 he was promoted 1st lieutenant 1st Dragoons, captain in 1837, and in 1838 was appointed an assistant quartermaster on the staff. During the Mexican War he served with the rank of major as chief quartermaster of the Army of the West, and received the brevet of lieutenant colonel May 30, 1848, for "meritorious conduct while serving in the enemy's country." He was promoted lieutenant colonel and deputy Q. M. general Aug. 1, 1856, and colonel and assistant Q. M. general Aug. 3, 1861. During the war he served with distinction, a portion of the time in the field, and March 13, 1865, received the brevets of brigadier and major general for his faithful and efficient services in the Quartermaster's Department. He was retired Feb. 22, 1869, after an honorable career of nearly forty years on the active list of the Army. The funeral services took place March 23 at Trinity Chapel and were largely attended. Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., and several officers from the forts in the harbor, etc., being among those present. He leaves a widow.

A meeting of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, stationed at Washington, was held at the office of the Q. M. G. on Monday last and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Gen. Swords, and of sympathy with his family. It was also resolved that Gen. Holabird be requested to publish these resolutions to his Department.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM P. MARTIN, U. S. Army, retired, who died at Washington, D. C., March 19, was a veteran soldier. He joined Battery K, 1st Art., March 28, 1839, and rose to Sergeant taking his discharge in 1847; in 1850 he again enlisted, and in 1861 had attained the position of Ordnance Sergeant. On August 27, 1861, he was appointed regimental quartermaster of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery, and in August, 1862, was appointed a Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers with the rank of Captain. He served with great credit and efficiency through the War, receiving the brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel of Volunteers for his faithful and meritorious services. He was mustered out in December, 1865, and in March, 1867, was appointed a Captain and military storekeeper in the Quartermaster's Department of the U. S. Army. This position he held until March 20, 1885, when he was retired, having reached the age of sixty-four.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL BENNETT H. HILL, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, retired, an officer whose record in the Artillery arm in the days gone by was of the highest, died March 24, 1886, at his residence, 1,209 N street, Washington, D. C., in the 71st year of his age. He was graduated from West Point in 1837, and promoted 2d Lieutenant 1st Artillery, served in the Florida War, and on July 9, 1838, was promoted 1st Lieutenant; was in the Mexican War and engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, and Jan. 12, 1848, was promoted Captain, and Major 2d Artillery, August 28, 1861. During the War he filled several important positions with great credit. On August 1, 1863, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel 5th Artillery and continued with that regiment until retired, December 15, 1870. He received the brevets of Colonel and Brigadier General January 31, 1865, for

what the record does not state. Many old comrades in arms will mourn the death of General Hill.

LAST week we briefly adverted to the death at Detroit, Mich., March 18, of Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, U. S. A., retired, but deem it proper to say a few words more in memory of one of the most genial officers we ever met, who numbered a host of friends, and whose personal and military character was above reproach. He served gallantly in the Mexican War, and was brevetted for gallantry at Contreras, Churubusco, and Chapultepec, and held several important positions during the War of the Rebellion. He attained the rank of Colonel 5th Infantry, Dec. 15, 1860, and was retired February 6, 1882. He leaves a widow and four children.

COLONEL THOMAS FORD MORRIS, who died at Yonkers, N. Y., March 21, was the son of Maj. Lewis Nelson Morris, U. S. Army, who was killed Sept. 21, 1846, while commanding his regiment, the 3d Inf., at the storming of Monterey. He served during the early portion of the War as Lieut.-Col. of the 17th New York Volunteers, and afterwards as Colonel of the 93d N. Y. V., and was actively engaged in many battles. During the Mexican War he served under his father in the Quartermaster's Department. The funeral, which took place at Yonkers, March 24, was largely attended by the G. A. R., etc.

JAMES MACHENY, who died, March 16, at Edenboro, at the age of one hundred years and three days, was prominent in the War of 1812, serving on Perry's flagship during the battles on Lake Erie. During the Mexican War he served as a sharpshooter and was badly wounded several times. When the Civil War broke out he again desired to enlist, but his age prevented.

THE Navy Department has been informed that Passed Assistant Paymaster J. T. Addicks, died at Philadelphia, March 20. A telegram was received at the Navy Department on March 22, stating that Asst. Engineer Harry G. Elseffer, U. S. Navy, who was on leave in Nebraska, had accidentally shot and killed himself while handling a gun.

CAPTAIN JAMES MAURICE SHIPTON, R. N., who has just died in England at the great age of ninety-six, entered the navy in 1803 and served under Nelson, Duncan, Cornwallis, Napier, Sir Sidney Smith, and others.

A DESPATCH reports the death of Lieutenant-General Von Brandenstein, German Army, commander of the Ninth Division, Fourth Army Corps, with headquarters at Glogau, Saxony.

MRS. HARRIET FRENCH ENDICOTT, stepmother of Secretary of War Endicott, died last week at Salem, Mass., aged eighty-five.

CRUISE OF THE SWATARA.

COMMANDER E. T. WOODWARD, commanding the U. S. S. *Swatara*, has sent a voluminous report to the Navy Department, dated Key West, March 12, 1886, in which he says that the *Swatara* left Hampton Roads on the morning of Feb. 13 and arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, on the 26th of the same month, having had light southerly winds the greater part of the passage. As the Captain-General of the island was away on his yearly tour of inspection, official calls were made upon the Governor of the city and General of the troops, and on the Brigadier of the marines. Permission to make the survey ordered by the Department was requested of the Governor of the city and General of the troops. As he did not feel authorized to grant it, an official request was made in writing, which was telegraphed to the Captain-General, by whom the requisite permission was granted on the 23d of February. The commanding officer of the Spanish gunboat, *Ferdinand de Catholic*, then in port was notified that the 23d was a national holiday, and he joined in dressing ship with flags at the mast head on that day. Ninety-four tons of coal were taken on board at San Juan, and on the 23d of February the *Swatara* left for Cabo-Rogo Point, which was reached the same night. On the afternoon of the 27th the *Swatara* ran over to Mona Island, and approached the southern anchorage as close as prudence would permit, inside the position of good anchorage marked on the chart, but no bottom was reached at 39 fathoms, and Commander Woodward did not dare to anchor so near the breakers that, even in the fine weather that then existed, ran exceedingly high. He ran around Occidental Point, and found that a heavy swell made it unwise to endanger the ship for a possible position, and, therefore, ran back towards Mayaguez for the purpose of determining the remaining positions on the western end of Porto Rico. On nearing Mayaguez on the 28th of February, he found the buoys wrong and deemed it very unwise to run in without a pilot, who informed him that they could carry 10 fathoms of water going in. On getting still nearer, he found the buoys all cut, and had the vessel been taken in according to the harbor chart, she would have struck on the reef in two fathoms, for the buoys on the chart are exactly reversed. The pilot gave considerable information with reference to the shoals in the vicinity, which will be contained in a special report. At Mayaguez the customary official visits were made and returned. March 1 was spent in determining the position of the mouth of Mayaguez River on shore. On the following day the Navigator, accompanied by two officers as assistants, went to Point del Jiguero to determine its position. On the 31st the *Swatara* left Mayaguez and anchored about 12 miles to the westward of Lake bearings on Desecito Island, Cabo-Rogo Point and Point del Jiguero. To continue the determination of the remaining positions called for in the Department orders of Jan. 28 would have taken at least two months. The work was done with all the despatch possible, and having stayed as long as his orders would allow, Commander Woodward started for San Juan on the evening of the 4th inst. to get the rate of the chronometer used in the observations, and arrived there on the 5th. He thanked the Captain-General personally for his courtesy, and, having taken on board 30 tons of coal, he started for Key West on the 7th, where he arrived on the 12th.

The Messrs. Harper and Bros. have in press a novel entitled, "Barbara's Vagaries," by M. L. Tidball, who is the wife of Gen. J. C. Tidball. The scene of the story is laid at Fortress Monroe. The book will probably be published in about six weeks.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs at its meeting on Tuesday adopted a favorable report on the nomination of Gen. Howard without opposition or debate. The only other nominations acted upon were the transfers of 2d Lieut. Davison and Tompkins, nominated last week. A favorable report was adopted on the bill (No. 1352) granting right of way for railroad purposes through the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has made a favorable report on the bill increasing the pension of the widow of Commander T. A. M. Craven to \$50 per month.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has submitted a favorable report on the bill to equalize the pay of graduates of the Naval Academy, but in such a manner as to greatly disappoint the officers of the line, who were interested in bringing it before Congress, and at the same time cause much dissatisfaction among officers of the staff who would suffer a loss in their pay if the bill should become a law as reported. The bill as originally introduced provided that ensigns in the Navy shall receive when at sea \$1,700 per annum; on shore \$1,400, and on waiting orders, \$1,000. In lieu of this measure the committee adopt the following substitute:

From and after the passage of this act ensigns, ass't. surgeons, ass't. paymasters, and ass't. engineers in the Navy shall receive during the first five years, after date of commission, when at sea, \$1,400; on shore duty, \$1,200; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,000; after five years from such date when at sea, \$1,900; on shore duty, \$1,400; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,200, and section 1556 R. S. is hereby amended accordingly.

In their report upon this measure the committee say:

In view of the fact that the length of the service in the grade of Ensign has been very much increased, the committee report as a substitute for the bill referred, a bill reducing the amount of pay provided in the original bill, but granting an increase after five years from the date of the officer's commission.

There appears no reason for any discrimination against the line officer in favor of the staff officer of relative rank. The same rank imposes the same expenses of mess, outfit, etc. The responsibilities and duties of their respective work entitle them to the same relative rank and the committee are of opinion that it would be more in conformity with the proper regulation of the service that such officers should receive the same pay. Hence, in the bill reported the pay of the staff corps with relative rank of Ensign has been reduced, and the pay of all officers of either line or staff with the rank and relative rank of Ensign has been thus equalized.

Senate bill No. 83, providing that officers who have received the thanks of Congress for distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy may be retired upon their own application, has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, with an amendment providing that such officer shall have served 40 years.

The House Committee on Shipping has reported favorably Mr. Dunn's Free Ship Bill, with an added section authorizing the entry free of duty of materials used in the construction of ships.

Representative Buck, of Connecticut, whose vote was necessary to determine the fate of the amendment to the new Navy bill providing for the construction of dry docks at Brooklyn, Norfolk, and elsewhere, returned to Washington on Wednesday and recorded his vote in the negative, so the amendment was lost. The bill was reported to the House and will be called up for discussion at the earliest opportunity. The members of the committee who supported the dry dock amendment are now making an effort looking to a report from the committee of a special bill to carry out their purposes, but no decisive action has yet been had.

The bills defining the duties and liabilities of General Service clerks and messengers and for the construction of quarters and barracks at Forts Riley and D. A. Russell, which were published in full in last week's JOURNAL as prepared by General Bragg, were introduced in the House on Monday. It was General Bragg's intention to have them considered by the Military Committee on Tuesday, but as they were not printed in time they were not taken up until Friday.

The House has adopted the resolution introduced by Mr. Goff last week, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the present status of the *Chicago*, *Boston*, and *Atlanta*, and the plans for the vessels authorized under the act of March 3, 1885.

During the discussion of the Indian appropriation bill in the House a point of order was raised against the clause appropriating \$1,000 for annual allowance to Captain R. H. Pratt while in charge of the Carlisle Indian School. The name of Captain Pratt, after debate, was stricken out of the clause.

The House Committee on Militia, after a long delay, has reported the Senate bill increasing the appropriation for the militia, with an amendment placing the total appropriation at \$400,000 instead of \$600,000, as passed by the Senate. The same committee has also reported favorably the bill authorizing the detail of Army officers to instruct the militia in military tactics.

The bill to reorganize the bureaus of the Navy Department is still occupying the attention of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, without any immediate prospect of final action being reached upon it. At the meeting on Wednesday Mr. Buck proposed an amendment striking out the clause creating a bureau of personnel and inserting in lieu thereof a provision authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who shall have charge of details and other matters which it was proposed to put under the bureau referred to. After some debate, this proposition was voted down, but a subsequent motion to reconsider was carried and the amendment is to be further considered at the next meeting. The bill in its present form, it is believed, will not receive favorable action by the committee, though some arrangement for the consolidation of the bureaus will probably be agreed upon. The proposed bureau of personnel seems to be the most objectionable feature of the bill, and the bureau of accounts the most desirable. The latter scheme meets with the hearty approval of all the members. On the first there is a diversity of opinion and it is doubtful if an agreement can be reached upon it. If Mr. Buck's plan of making the Assistant Secretary the detail officer is not adopted some other scheme will have to be determined upon before the bill is acted upon.

At the meeting of the House Naval Committee on Friday Chairman Herbert submitted a substitute prepared by Secretary Whitney for the reorganiza-

tion bill now under consideration. The new measure provides for the following bureaus: Navigation; Ordnance; Medicine and Surgery; Material, Construction, and Repair; and Supplies and Accounts. The Bureau of Material, Construction, and Repair is to be divided into two divisions; one to have charge of construction and equipment, and the other of steam engineering, thus absorbing the Bureaus of Yards and Docks, Equipment and Recruiting, and Steam Engineering. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts is also divided into two divisions; one to control purchase of supplies and the other for keeping accounts. The bill further provides that Chiefs of Bureaus of Material, Construction and Repair, and Supplies and Accounts may be selected from civil life.

The act to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors, which became a law this week, increases their pay from \$8 to \$12 per month. The number of pensioners to be benefited by this bill is 72,130; the number of claimants \$3,602, a total of 105,732. In addition thereto the bill includes the widows of the soldiers of the War of 1812, of which there were on the rolls July 1, 1883, 21,330. Of this number not exceeding 18,000 will probably be on the rolls at the close of the present fiscal year. The grand total of persons likely to be affected is a little over 124,000, making the annual value of the pension roll \$6,000,000 greater than at the old rate. The beneficiaries of this bill are widows, minor children, and dependent relatives now on the pension rolls or to be hereafter placed on the pension roll. It will apply only to widows who were married to the deceased soldier or sailor prior to its passage, and to those who may hereafter marry prior to or during the service of the soldier or sailor. The bill provides, and the Pension Bureau officials will endeavor to see that the provision is enforced, that no claim agent or attorney shall be recognized in the adjudication of claims under this act; nor shall any such person be entitled to receive any compensation whatever for services or pretended services in making applications thereunder. The increase of pension begins from the date of the President's approval of this act.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. Res. 57, Gorman. That section 1593 of the R. S. of the United States shall not apply to any officer of the U. S. Navy; but that all officers of the U. S. Navy retired prior to the adoption of said R. S. shall be paid in accordance with the last pay bill of the U. S. Navy, passed by Congress, July 15, 1870.

S. 1910 appropriates \$2,500 for the erection of a building for marine barracks at the Navy-yard at Pensacola, Florida.

S. 1935 appropriates \$20,000 to enlarge, repair, and complete the barracks and quarters at Fort Robinson, to a capacity suitable in all respects for a garrison of ten companies, and to repair and complete the quarters and barracks at Fort Niobrara and Fort D. A. Russell.

S. 1964, Logan. That so much of section 1094 of the R. S. of the United States which is contained in the proviso thereof, and which is in the following language, be and the same is hereby repealed:

"Provided, That when a vacancy occurs in the office of General or Lieutenant-General such office shall cease, and all enactments creating or regulating such offices shall respectively be held to be repealed."

S. 1956, Cockrell. To authorize the appointment of a military storekeeper in the Quartermaster Department of the Army.

S. —, McPherson. Appropriating \$35,000 for the erection of a statue and monument to the memory of John Barry, the first commodore of the U. S. Navy, in some suitable place in Washington.

H. R. 6876, Scott. That William T. Truxtun, retired as a commodore on the 11th of March, 1886, be, and he is hereby, authorized to be placed on the retired list of the United States Navy with the rank and retired pay of a rear admiral, to take effect from the date of his retirement from active service.

H. R. 6900, Harmer. That from and after the passage of this act the warrant officers of the United States Navy, namely, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers, shall rank with, but next after, ensigns, but with no additional rights to quarters; when retired after good and faithful service, they shall rank with masters on the retired list, now junior lieutenants. Sec. 2. That this act is not to affect the present rates of pay of the above-named officers, as they are not in line of promotion, only as provided for in this act.

H. R. 7000, Rowell. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant an honorable discharge to Philip T. Broad, late captain's steward on the store-ship *Southampton*, U. S. N.

H. R. 7011, Howard. Extending the provisions of the act of March 9, 1878, granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, and their widows, to the soldiers of the Tippecanoe campaign of 1811, and to their widows.

H. R. 7014 appropriates \$18,000 to purchase certain real estate lying immediately opposite the Jeffersonville Q. M. Depot, and to have erected thereon a building to be occupied by the Military Storekeeper on duty at said depot. The costs of said grounds and building together are not to exceed \$18,000.

H. R. 7049, Mr. Chas. R. Gibson. That apothecaries in the United States Navy who have served continuously as such twenty years or more, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be warrant officers in the United States Navy; and shall hereafter receive the same pay now allowed warrant officers in the Navy, and the privileges under the laws of the United States of that rank of officers, dating from the time of their actual service as such apothecaries.

H. R. 7101, Beach. To provide for the erection of one of the Timby tower and shield system of coast defence in the vicinity of Ft. Hamilton, at the entrance of N. Y. Harbor, under the supervision of Theodore R. Timby and chief officer of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, not below the rank of colonel, as the Secretary of War may designate.

URGENCY DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Urgency Deficiency Appropriation Bill, as passed both Houses and finally agreed to by the Conference Committee, contains the following items of appropriations of interest to the two Services:

To reimburse the appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army for expenses attending the funeral of General Grant, paid by authority of executive orders directing General Hancock to give General Grant an imposing funeral, \$1,237.83. To pay the three items of expenses referred by General Hancock to the Secretary of War, namely, for hire of stenographer, \$195; telegrams received and sent, \$452.80; mileage expenses, \$353.68; in all, \$1,001.51, or so much thereof as the Secretary of War may find to be due and unpaid.

To pay the bill of Stephen Merritt, undertaker, for embalming, burial casket and ornamentation thereof, canopy catafalque and other necessary articles and services furnished by him at reasonable prices and which remain unpaid, \$6,303.75, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and found upon examination by the Secretary of War to be just and proper charges.

To enable the Secretary of War to repair the submarine

cable, Block Island Bay, \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary in the judgment of the Secretary of War.

Navy Department—Bureau of Ordnance.—For material for the gun-carriages for the *Chicago*, \$10,000. For powder for the *Boston*, \$12,000. For labor in the Washington Navy-yard for continuing work on the armament of the new steel cruisers, \$20,000. For freight and material for armament of the new steel cruisers, \$48,913. For payment of foreign and domestic bills, for which vouchers have been issued and approved by the Bureau of Ordnance, for the armament of the new steel cruisers, \$37,294.84, or so much thereof as may be found necessary. To enable the Navy Department to pay existing obligations, under contracts made by the Bureau of Ordnance, for armament of the new steel cruisers, \$83,655.16.

THE STEAMER HISTORIAN.

LETTERS of thanks have been received from the British Government, and Messrs. Harrison and Co., of Liverpool, Eng., in recognition of the services rendered by the U. S. S. *Galena* and *Tennessee* to the British steamer *Historian*, when disabled and in a critical condition near Savanilla the latter part of last December. At the time of the rescue the *Historian* lay in the trough of the sea, her shaft broken and her water rapidly giving out. She had also drifted far out of the ordinary track of trading vessels. The letters received were read to all hands on board the *Tennessee* March 20. In their letter the Messrs. Harrison say:

The facts are as follows: The steamer *Historian*, on a voyage from Liverpool to ports in Colombia, grounded at 5 A. M. on Dec. 19 last on a bank (not marked in the chart) off the Magdalena River. The U. S. warship *Galena*, then in the harbor of Savanilla, promptly came to her aid, and finding every effort to tow off unavailing, stood by to take off the people or assist as might be otherwise necessary. Fortunately after 48 hours' work the *Historian* backed off, apparently uninjured, and proceeded on her voyage. It would appear, however, that the machinery must have been strained and injured, as a few days afterward when she was approaching Colon the main shaft broke. Every effort was made on board to effect a temporary repair.

Meanwhile it having been reported at Colon that there was an unknown steamer outside in distress, Admiral Jouett, of the U. S. Navy, at once volunteered to send in search and accordingly despatched the *Tennessee* on that errand.

At 10 A. M. on Dec. 31 the *Tennessee* fell in with the *Historian* in a disabled state and towed her to Colon. Admiral Jouett has declined any remuneration for the service, but we intend to ask him to allow us to present a piece of plate to the officers' mess and to distribute a sum of money among the men of the *Tennessee*. We think that so marked an instance of international courtesy may very appropriately receive notice from Her Majesty's Government. The letter transmitting this was as follows:

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, March 5, 1886.

SIR: I am directed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to convey to you the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to that of the United States for the services rendered by two United States men of war to the British steamer *Historian* in distress. Her Majesty's Government desire also to express their thanks to the officers of the two men of war for the assistance so promptly given on that occasion.

I beg leave to enclose at the same time a copy of a letter from Messrs. Harrison and Co. describing the circumstances under which these most valuable services were rendered.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your obedient servant, H. A. HELYAR,
British Chargé d'Affaires, Washington.

The Hon. T. F. BAYARD.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 24, 1886.

AS THE annual examinations approach much interest is manifested among the cadets as to the result of the year's work. In the first class the honors will doubtless be taken by Naval Cadet F. N. Kross, of New York, who has held his present position at the head of his class since he entered the Academy, in October, 1882. In the second class there is a lively competition for first place between Naval Cadets F. W. Hibbs and R. Stocker, of Minnesota, and E. Snow, of Utah, and thus far the honors seem about equally divided. In the third class Naval Cadet F. Marble, of New York, will probably hold his last year's position at the head, with W. N. Vansant, of Pennsylvania, a close second. Naval Cadet A. B. Hoff, appointed by the President from the District of Columbia, has thus far succeeded in standing first in the fourth class, with an exceptionally good record.

The lovely weather of the past week and the large force at work in clearing up the grounds have given the yard a very spring-like appearance.

The base ball club will go into regular afternoon practice this week. The first game of the season will be played with the Waverly nine, April 17. The important positions left vacant by the graduation of Cadets Taylor, Kittrell, and Miller, of '85, will be taken by Rock, '89; Robison, '88, and Chase, '88. The four-oared shell crews are hoping to arrange some exciting matches on the Severn River as soon as the weather permits. Meanwhile they are practicing on the machines in the gymnasium. There is some talk of the formation of a La Crosse team, but no active measures have been taken yet.

Miss Fanny Southgate, of Annapolis, is visiting relatives in Mobile, Ala.

Among the visitors at the Naval Academy during the past week were Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Clark and son, of Trenton, New Jersey; Mrs. Coleman and daughter, of San Francisco, Cal., and Naval Cadets McDonald and Story, class of '84.

We stated last week that one of the naval cadets appointed at large was Wm. Turner Saunders, son of the late Col. Jno. S. Saunders. Col. Saunders who is still living is "late" only in the sense of having belonged to the Army from which he resigned in 1861. The young man in question is the son of Col. John S. Saunders, formerly of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., and grandson of the late Commander John S. Saunders, U. S. N.; great-grandson of the late Major John Saunders, U. S. A., and great-great-grandson of the late J. Celey Saunders, of the Colonial Army.

A "CHRISTIAN" recently sent a sum of conscience money to the Postmaster General, and says with reference to \$100 of it that while sitting in an express car at North Platte, Neb., the messenger in charge being absent, a soldier belonging to the military post there came in and handed him an envelope containing money, asking him to send it. He asked for no receipt, but went away. The writer continues: "I took \$100 out, leaving the rest (\$25) in another envelope and mailed it. It was addressed to his wife, some place in Iowa or Illinois. I think he was sending money to have his family come out. O, may the good Lord forgive me for this theft, and my prayers are that this money that I am sending you may find the rightful owners." No clue has as yet been obtained to the rightful ownership of the \$100.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.
John Tweeddale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.
Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

March 18, 1886.

Second Cavalry—Lieut.-Col. Nelson B. Switzer, 8th Cavalry, to be colonel.
 Eighth Cavalry—1st Lieut. Edward E. Wood to be captain;
 2d Lieut. John A. Johnston to be 1st lieutenant.
 4th Cavalry—2d Lieut. James Lockett to be 1st lieutenant.
 Seventeenth Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Alexander Chambers, 21st Infantry, to be colonel.
 Eighteenth Infantry—Capt. Geo. K. Brady, 23d Infantry, to be major.
 Twenty-first Infantry—Major John S. Poland, 18th Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel.
 Twenty-third Infantry—1st Lieut. Wm. C. Manning to be captain and 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Nichols to be 1st lieutenant.
 Rejected—The nomination of 2d Lieut. John F. McBlain to be 1st lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, was rejected.

The statement in the daily papers of Friday that the nomination of 2d Lieut. R. H. Wilson, 8th Infantry, to 1st lieutenant had been rejected by the Senate is incorrect. The nomination was confirmed Feb. 19, and Lieut. Wilson has since received his commission.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., March 20, 1886.

Publishes proclamation of the President of the U. S., dated March 18, 1886, directing that the military reservation at St. Augustine, Florida, known and designated as the "Old Powder House Lot," or "Governor's Garden Lot," be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided for in the act of July 5, 1884, it having become useless for military purposes.

G. O. 3, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, March 17, 1886.

For the information of all concerned, it is announced that the Lieutenant General commanding the Army has assumed the immediate command of the Division of the Pacific and of the Department of California until a successor to the command is assigned by the President.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF THE EAST, March 20, 1886.

The periods selected in accordance with the provisions of par. 6, "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing," to constitute the practice season for the current year, are announced for the following named posts as follows, viz.:
 For Jackson Barracks, La., April, May, June and October.
 Newport Barracks, Ky., July, Aug., Sept. and Oct.

G. O. 2, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, March 16, 1886.

The day fixed by law for his retirement from active service having arrived, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Division of the Pacific and the Department of California.

In severing his official connection with this command he considers it a duty, as it is certainly a pleasure, to make public record of his thanks to the officers of the General Staff at his Headquarters and to the troops serving in the Division, for their zealous and cordial support of him in the administration of his office. Their assistance, rendered so heartily and efficiently, has made his duties here both easy and agreeable, and has enabled him to leave this command in a high condition of efficiency.

He leaves them with his most cordial wishes for their welfare and prosperity.

JOHN POPE, Major General, U. S. Army.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Heyl, Insp. Gen., will proceed to Forts McIntosh, Ringgold and Brown, Tex., on public service (S. O. 31, March 12, D. Texas).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The C. O., Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., will grant a furlough for fifteen days to P. Q. M. Sergt. Henry Watson (S. O. 24, March 16, D. Dakota).

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 30, March 6, D. Columbia).

Capt. Geo. H. Cook, Asst. Q. M. at David's Island, N. Y., is ordered to Dayton, Ohio, under instructions Q. M. General (S. O. March 25, H. Q. A.).

The C. O., Fort Custer, M. T., will grant a furlough for twenty-five days to Commissary Sergeant John C. Budds (S. O. 26, March 17, D. Dakota).

Commissary Sergt. Edward W. Elwell having performed the duties assigned him in Orders 38, March 15, 1886, Fort Brown, Texas, will return to that station (S. O., March 23, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Major John E. Blaine, Paym., will proceed, not later than April 1, to West Point, N. Y., on business relating to the pay department (S. O. 61, March 24, D. East).

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

1st Lieut. Dan. C. Kingman, Engr. officer, will proceed to Plattsmouth, Neb., on public business (S. O. 26, March 19, D. Platte).

Major W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty as Engineer Officer of the Dept. of Texas (G. O. 5, March 15, D. Texas).

Captain J. E. Greer, Chief Ordnance Officer, will proceed to Saint Louis, on public business (S. O. 25, March 17, Dept. Mo.).

Capt. David A. Lyle and 1st Lieut. Henry D. Borup, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the West Point Foundry, to examine the methods employed there for assembling steel guns, and to witness the hooping of an 8-inch steel gun now being manufactured (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.).

Capt. J. Rockwell, Jr., Chief Ordnance Officer, will proceed from the Fort A. Lincoln Ord. depot to department headquarters on official business (S. O. 25, March 17, D. Dakota).

1st Lieut. Ira MacNutt, will proceed from the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., to Wilmington, Del., in time to make an inspection about April 6, 1886, of small-arms powder now being made by Du Pont and Co., of that city (S. O., March 23, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Frank Baker, Ord. Dept., will proceed from the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., to Wilmington, Del., in time to make an inspection about April 15, 1886, of small-arms powder now being made by Du Pont and Co., of that city (S. O., March 23, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept., will proceed from the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., to Hartford, Conn., for the purpose of inspecting machine guns now being manufactured for the Ord. Dept. (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.).

Medical Department.

A furlough of four months will be granted to Hospital Steward Frederick G. Walters, now at Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O., March 23, H. Q. A.).

Second class Hospital Steward Edward Berger, Co. H, 21st Inf., is relieved from duty as acting hospital steward at Fort Douglas, Utah, and will be sent to the station of his company, Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. 28, March 22, D. P.).

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Leroy E. Sebree, Signal Corps, will proceed to Shreveport, Vicksburg, Montgomery, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Sanford, Key West, Cedar Keys, Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans, and make a thorough inspection of the Signal Service stations located at these places (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdgrs., B. D. G. K. and M., Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. C. and F. Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E. Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H. and L. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Major Henry Carroll, Fort Custer, M. T., will be governed by the subpoena served by the U. S. Attorney, Las Cruces, N. M., as a witness in a case for trial, on the fourth Tuesday of March (S. O. 23, March 13, D. Dak.).

Capt. Frank K. Upham will return from Fort Snelling to Fort Custer (S. O. 25, March 17, D. Dak.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Switzer.

Hdgrs., B. E. F. G. and I., Ft. Walls, Wash. T.; A. and K., Bowie Station, Ariz., temporarily; C. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D. Boise Barracks, Idaho; H. Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L. Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

The leave for one month granted Capt. Wm. C. Rawolle is extended one month (S. O. 15, March 10, Div. P.).

Sergt. Carl Koops, Troop C, will report, April 2, before a Board of Officers at the Presidio of San Francisco for examination as to his fitness for the position of 2d Lieutenant (S. O. 16, March 8, D. Cal.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgrs., C. E. L. Ft. Davis, Tex.; A. Ft. Concho, Tex.; G. Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E. Camp Rice, Tex.; M. Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Gerald Russell is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdgrs., B. D. and I., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; G and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

In complying with directions contained in par. 12, S. O. 52, H. Q. A., to appear before an Army Retiring Board, Capt. J. W. Martin will proceed from his station, Fort Lowell, to Whipple Barracks, A. T., and return, by rail via Colton, Cal., and Ash Fork, A. T., in view of report by his post surgeon that the shortest usually travelled route is impracticable to Capt. Martin in the present feeble condition of his health and recommendation of the route specified by the Medical Director of the Dept. (S. O. 25, March 16, D. Ariz.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdgrs., D. E. H. and L. Ft. Riley, Kas.; A. F. I. and M., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B. C. G. and K., Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. E. Swift, Jr., Adjt., is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 24, March 15, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. C. H. Watts, Fort Supply, I. T., is detailed as J. A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 25, March 17, Dept. M.).

A correspondent at Fort Riley informs us of a brutal assault recently made upon 1st Sergt. Patrick Spain, Troop L, by some unknown person. Every exertion is being made to discover the guilty party.

The 5th Cavalry Band gave an entertainment at the post March 23, the proceeds to aid in the purchase of an organ for the chapel at Fort Riley.

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgrs., C. G. and I., Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A. I. and K., Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E. and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood will proceed to St. John's, A. T., and should his duties require it, to Fort Apache, A. T., to complete and close up his business in connection with his administration of Indian affairs on the White Mountain Reservation (S. O. 23, March 10, D. Ariz.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdgrs., A. C. E. H. K. and M., Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgrs., C. and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K. and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Vet. Surg. Richard B. Corcoran will proceed to San Antonio and report to his regimental commander for duty (S. O. 23, March 13, Dept. M.).

Sergt.-Major Harry Fletcher will appear before a Board of Officers at San Antonio for examination as to his qualifications for position of commissioned officer (S. O. 32, March 15, D. Tex.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdgrs., B. D. E. H. and L., Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C. F. and K., Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A. G. and I., Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M., Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

2d Lieut. John F. McBlain is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Washakie, Wyo. (S. O. 26, March 19, D. Platte.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John Conline, Fort Niobrara, Neb., is extended seven days (S. O. 26, March 19, D. Platte.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.
 Hdgrs. and B. Whipple Bks., A. T.; A. Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F. and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, E, H, K. and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.

1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, Adjt., is detailed as Recorder of the Army Retiring Board (S. O. 24, March 12, D. Ariz.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles G. Ayres is extended one month (S. O. 16, March 13, Div. P.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdgrs., H. and K., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A. B. and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

1st Sergt. Geo. Bush, Light Bat. E, recently tried at Vancouver Barracks for "Disobedience of orders," etc., was acquitted by the court.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs., A. C. E. H. K. and L., Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G. and I, Ft. McNary, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

Capt. James Chester has been detailed to act with Capt. J. F. Gregory, Engineer of 5th and 6th Light-house Districts, designated to represent the Light-house Board in determining Lighthouse reservation at Fort Monroe (S. O. March 25, H. Q. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdgrs., F. I. L. and M., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A. C. and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave until May 3 is granted 1st Lieut. William W. Galbraith, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 14, March 22, Div. A.).

2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh will proceed to Camp Grant, Riverside Park, for duty in time to relieve 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt of his duties of A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. by April 1. The latter will then repair to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 60, March 23, D. East.).

Private Louis Frackenberg has been appointed sergeant in the regimental band.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdgrs. and B. Ft. Grant, A. T.; A. Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; E, Ft. Verde, A. T.; F, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Lowell, A. T.; K, Whipple Bks., A. T.

2d Lieut. H. M. Roach is relieved from duty in connection with Indian affairs, and as A. A. Q. M. in the field at Fort Apache, to take effect on March 31, and will proceed to his station, Fort Grant, A. T. (S. O. 23, March 16, D. Ariz.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs., D. E. F. and K., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; C, G. and H, Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Lieut.-Col. Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., will inspect public animals at Fort Spokane, for which 1st Lieut. Richard T. Earle is accountable (S. O. 30, March 6, D. Columbia.).

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs., B. D. E. G. I. and K., Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

The leave granted Col. William P. Carlin is extended one month (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.).

5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Hdgrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.

The C. O. Fort Keogh, M. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. George Woolsey, Co. E (S. O. 25, March 17, D. Dak.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdgrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Leave for six months is granted Capt. Jacob F. Munson (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. J. W. V. Kennon, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (Fort Douglas, Utah) (S. O. 28, March 22, D. Platte.).

Sergt.-Major Odon Gurovits, now at Fort Douglas, Utah, is designated for examination by the Board of Officers convened by par. 1, S. O. 27, D. Platte (S. O. 28, March 22, D. Platte.).

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdgrs., A. C. D. F. H. and K., Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

2d Lieut. John L. Barbour is detailed an additional member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Washakie, Wyo. (S. O. 26, March 19, D. Platte.).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kantz.

Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.; A. B. C. D. and E, Bowie Station, Ariz., temporarily; F, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; G, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz., temporarily; I, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.; K, Ft. Thomas, Ariz., temporarily.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. D. T. Wells (F. O. 15, March 2, D. Ariz.).

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdgrs., A. C. D. E. F. H. I. and K., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; G, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller is further extended one month (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdgrs., B. C. F. and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

We have received a neat roster of commissioned officers of the 10th Infantry, executed on the regimental press at Fort Union, N. M. There are 35 officers in all, 33 of whom are on duty and two on leave. Since the last roster was issued Colonel H. Douglass has taken command of the regiment, in place of Colonel H. B. Clitz, retired.

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdgrs., A. B. D. F. G. and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Capt. Alexander B. MacGowan and 2d Lieut. Daniel F. Anglum are relieved as members of the G. C.-M. at Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 58, March 20, D. East.).

Capt. Edward C. Woodruff is transferred from Co. A to Co. H, to take effect April 1 (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.).

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about April 3, is granted Capt. Edward C. Woodruff (S. O. 62, March 25, D. East.).

Leave for twenty-one days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Barth, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 62, March 25, D. East.).

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

So much of Orders 1, Battalion 14th Inf., Seattle, W. T., Feb. 11, as appoints 2d Lieut. Joseph H. Gustin A. C. S., is approved (S. O. 40, March 8, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqrs., E, and F, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Capt. Henry H. Humphreys, Fort Buford, D. T., will be governed by the subpoena served by the U. S. Attorney, Las Cruces, N. M., as a witness in a case for trial, on the fourth Tuesday of March (S. O. 23, March 13, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, San Antonio, Tex.

Corpl. S. M. Hackney, Co. G, will appear before a Board of Officers at San Antonio for examination as to his qualifications for position of commissioned officer (S. O. 32, March 15, D. Tex.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Hdqrs., E, and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Lieut. C. L. Steele is detailed J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 24, March 15, Dept. M.) 1st Lieut. C. B. Hinton and Sergt. D. Casey, Co. I, Fort Gibson, I. T., will proceed to St. Paul by April 6, and report to the J.-A. of the G. C.-M. as witnesses in the case of Capt. Thomas Garvey, 1st Cav. (S. O. 24, March 15, Dept. M.)

S. O. 24, requiring 1st Lieut. C. B. Hinton, and Sergt. Daniel Casey, Co. I, to proceed to St. Paul by April 6, is modified so as to direct them to report at that point by May 4 (S. O. 25, March 17, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. Thomas W. Griffith, granted two months and sixteen days leave (S. O. March 25, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted to 1st Lieut. Christian C. Hewitt, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 31, March 12, D. Tex.)

The C. O. Fort Clark, Tex., will send a company of infantry to establish a camp at Eagle Pass, which will be a sub-station of Fort Clark (S. O. 31, March 12, D. Tex.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Christian C. Hewitt is extended five months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. March 24, H. Q. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboline, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Macinnis, M. T.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Low, Fort Assiniboline, M. T. (S. O. 43, March 18, Div. M.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; B, I, and K, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for four months is granted Major Edward P. Pearson (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.)

Before a G. C.-M. which convened at Fort Bridger, Wyo., of which Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf., was president, was tried 1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf. on Charge I.—"Conduct to the prejudice," etc. Specification—"In that he did order an illegal and cruel punishment to be inflicted upon Musician George T. Oliver, Co. H, 21st Inf., by directing Sergt. Antony Mommertz, Co. H, to tie his wrists, and then Sergt. Mommertz, being mounted on a horse, to drag the musician into camp, near Carter Station, Wyo., on or about Nov. 23, 1885." Charge II.—"Drunk on duty." Specification—"In that he being in command of the camp of Co. H, 21st Inf., and being the only commissioned officer present in said camp, and the only commissioned officer present for duty with Co. H, was drunk, on or about Nov. 23, 1885." Pleas—To Specification, Charge I., "Guilty, except the words, 'an illegal and cruel punishment to be inflicted upon Musician George T. Oliver, by directing,' and excepting the word 'drag.'"; to Charge II., "Not Guilty"; to Specification, Charge II., "Not Guilty"; to Charge II., "Not Guilty." Findings—Of Specification, Charge I., "Guilty, except the words, 'an illegal and cruel punishment to be inflicted upon Musician Oliver, by directing,' and the word 'drag,' and of the excepted words, 'Not Guilty,' but attach no criminality thereto." Of Charge II., "Not Guilty." Of Specification, Charge II., "Not Guilty." Of Charge II., "Not Guilty." And the court does therefore acquit him." The proceedings, findings, and acquittal in the case of 1st Lieut. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf., are approved. Lieut. Eltonhead will be released from arrest and returned to duty. (G. C.-M. O. 17, Feb. 17, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, E, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; F, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

We are indebted to Sergt.-Major Thos. Bushby for a roster of non-commissioned officers of the 22d Infantry, showing a total of 83, with a vacancy for a sergeant. The regiment has some veteran "non-coms." whose names are familiar to us for many years past.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The C. O. Fort Wayne, Mich., is authorized to issue a furlough for twenty days to Sergt. F. D. Freeman, Co. G (S. O. 50, March 22, D. East.)

The C. O. Fort Porter, N. Y., is authorized to issue a furlough for two months to 1st Sergt. P. E. O'Brien, Co. C (S. O. 50, March 22, D. East.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. M. C. Wessells is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 25, March 17, Dept. M.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Chas. W. Grayson, Co. B (S. O. 45, March 22, Div. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, E, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; F and G, Ft. Snodden, Dak.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1886.

APPOINTMENT.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry, to be Major-General, March 3, 1886, vice Hancock, deceased.

RETIREMENT.

Major-General John Pope, March 16, 1886 (act June 30, 1882).

CASUALTIES.

Colonel Thomas Swords (retired), died March 20, 1886, at New York City, New York.
Captain William P. Martin (retired), died March 19, 1886, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Military Academy.

Leave until Aug. 28, 1886, is on account of ill health granted Cadet Richard J. Beach, 4th Class (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Warren, Mass., March 23. Detail: Major La Rhett L. Livingston, 4th Art.; Major Charles McClure, Pay Dept.; Asst. Surg. William C. Shannon, Med. Dept.; Capt. John P. Story and George G. Gennough, 1st Lieuts. John A. Lundeen and Albert S. Cummins, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. W. F. Stewart, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 60, March 23, D. East.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., March 20. Detail: Major Samuel Overhine and Capt. Thomas M. K. Smith, 23d Inf.; Capt. Lewis C. Forsyth, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. Otis W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Asst. Surg. William B. Davis, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. Charles Hay and S. Allen Dyer, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. K. Thompson, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 60, March 23, D. East.)

At Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., March 24. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Robert S. La Motte, 12th Inf.; Asst. Surg. William J. Wilson, Med. Dept.; Capt. Alex. B. Macgowan and John L. Viven and 1st Lieut. Willard F. Waltz, 12th Inf. and 2d Lieut. D. F. Anglum, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 53, March 20, D. East.)

At Fort McIntosh, Tex., March 18. Detail: Capt. H. A. Theaker, 16th Inf.; Capt. J. H. Bartholf, Asst. Surg.; Capt. A. B. Wells, 8th Cav.; Capt. H. C. Ward, 1st Lieuts. S. R. Whitall, W. A. Thurston, and John Newton, and 2d Lieut. Maury Nichols, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. B. B. Buck, 16th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 33, March 19, D. Tex.)

At Fort Randall, D. T., March 23. Detail: Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Henry R. Brinkerhoff, and John W. Bean, 15th Inf.; Capt. William C. Gorgas, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. Thomas F. Davis, David D. Mitchell, and Alexis R. Paxton, 2d Lieuts. William F. Blauvelt and Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. William N. Blow, Jr., 15th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 24, March 16, D. Dak.)

The time of meeting of the G. C.-M. appointed at St. Paul, Minn., is postponed from Tuesday, April 6, to Tuesday, May 4 (S. O. 24, March 16, D. Dak.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. E. P. Vollum, Surg.; Lieut.-Col. E. M. Heyl, Insp.-Gen., and 2d Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, 3d Art., will assemble at the San Antonio Depot, March 15, to report upon certain subsistence stores, for which Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, C. S., is responsible (S. O. 31, March 12, D. Tex.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, Adj. 10th Cav., 1st Lieut. C. C. Barrow, Asst. Surg., and 2d Lieut. J. B. Hughes, 10th Cav., will meet at Whipple Depot, A. T., March 13, to report upon the circumstances attending delay in delivery of stores (S. O. 24, March 12, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Officers will convene at San Antonio, April 5, to make a preliminary examination into the qualifications of non-commissioned officers for appointment as commissioned officers. Detail: Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blum, 16th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. E. P. Vollum, Surg.; Major Isaac Arnold, Ord. Dept.; Capt. E. D. Vroom, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. H. C. Dances, 3d Art. (S. O. 32, March 16, D. Tex.)

A Board of Officers will convene at the Presidio of San Francisco, April 2, for the purpose of examining Sergt. Carl Koops, Troop C, 2d Cav., a candidate for appointment to the position of 2d Lieutenant. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Alexander Speer, 1st Art.; Major David S. Gordon, 2d Cav.; Major Royal T. Frank, 1st Art.; Major John Brooke, Surg., and 1st Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st Art. (S. O. 16, March 8, D. Cal.)

A Board, to consist of Major Joseph P. Wright, Surg., and A. A. Surg. H. S. T. Harris, will convene at the post of San Antonio, April 20, to examine into the qualifications of Private Henry O. Cabell, Co. G, 16th Inf., for appointment as hospital steward (S. O. 34, March 18, D. Tex.)

A Board, to consist of Capt. James A. Finley, Asst. Surg., and A. A. Surg. S. S. Boyer, will convene at Fort Concho, April 20, to examine into the qualifications of Private Niels P. Nielsen, Co. C, 16th Inf., for appointment as hospital steward (S. O. 34, March 18, D. Tex.)

A Board of Officers will assemble at Fort Douglas, Utah, April 5, to examine non-commissioned officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Nathan W. Osborne and Major Edward G. Bush, 6th Inf.; Major Edward P. Pearson, 21st Inf.; Capt. William W. Rogers, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James C. Bush, 5th Art. (S. O. 27, March 20, D. Platte.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1885, the following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. James Barrett, Troop B, 3d Cav., and Sergt. Joseph Collins, Bat. H, 2d Art. (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.)

Artillery School.—We are in receipt this week of a neatly executed Roster of Officers of the school and post of Fort Monroe, which reflects great credit upon the printing establishment of the school.

Emergency Expenditures—Shoes.—The Quartermaster General in letter of March 2, to Chief Quartermasters says: "It is desired to reduce the number of emergency expenditures to be reported to the Secretary of War for approval. Accounts for Ferrage, which should be upon the regular requests, are exempt from competition or approval of the Secretary of War when the services are rendered under established (or specially accepted) rates made known by written or printed tariffs. Tariff rates should be procured by the officers engaging such service, from every Ferryman or Ferry Company whose Ferry is used by the Quartermaster's Department, and forwarded for file in this office for use in the examination of accounts of this nature. In the examination of accounts, both in this office and at the Treasury, vouchers for services engaged by the day or month, and where material is furnished, at a *salaried rate*, are construed as personal services and exempted from competition or approval by the Secretary of War. The word 'Job' should not be used as the distinction enforced by the accounting officers is that between salaried and job work, e. g.: an account for services of a plumber for 4 days at \$3 per day \$12, will be construed as personal expenses, while a similar account for 4 days, \$12 for the job, will be suspended because competition has not been invited, and approval of the Secretary of War filed. When practicable water rents engaged continuously should be contracted for by the year." In letter of March 4, the Q. M. G. states: "Gradually, as some of the sizes of 'Field' shoes become exhausted, 'Campaign' shoes will be substituted therefor, and it is suggested that all estimates be hereafter made for 'Field or Campaign' shoes. The manufacture of the 'Field' shoe has been discontinued, and as soon as the supply on hand shall have become exhausted the 'Campaign' shoe will take its place."

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

The Kansas Times says: "The fact that the Western Union Telegraph Company monopolizes all the business at Fort Leavenworth, compels those who desire to use the wire to pay a rate almost double to that which would be required of them had another company an office at this point. The War Department has, however, granted authority to the United Line Telegraph Company to construct a line to the post, and it is hoped that when the new line is constructed messages to points reached by this company will be given them."

A rumor, says the Kansas Times, comes from Fort Hays, Kan., that the garrison employs its idle time in studying the map of Alaska, in view of private information that the 18th Inf. is to be transferred to that northern territory.

The ball recently given by the Fort Leavenworth Provost Guard Social Club at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the benefit of the Grant Monument Fund was a success.

Colonel Bradley, commanding Dist. of New Mexico, has directed company, troop and detachment commanders to report the number of miles marched by their commands, or detachments thereof, since the commencement of hostilities in May, 1885, by the band of Apache Indians under Geronimo.

Dept. of the East.—Lieut. General Sheridan.

Chief Justice Carter, District of Columbia, heard, March 20, the case of Frank Esmond and James McGurk, the two ex-soldiers recently brought from the Albany Penitentiary to Washington under a writ of habeas corpus. They were arrested, as will be recollected, on a charge of stealing a watch from Major J. B. Burbank, 3d Art., and a trial in the Criminal Court resulted in their acquittal. They were subsequently tried by a military Court-martial for the same offence, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary. After hearing the arguments of counsel the Chief Justice reviewed the circumstances of the case and said that in time of peace the civil law was supreme and should be maintained—executed plainly and fairly, but maintained. With his veneration for the Constitution and the unmistakable force and meaning of the life and liberty clause, he thought the men should be discharged. He would not interfere with or embarrass the authority of the military, yet the men had been tried by the court for a penitentiary offence and acquitted, and they had been taken by the military and tried upon the identical charge, convicted, sentenced, and sent to the penitentiary all in the time of peace when the civil authority was supreme. The respondents had their pathway open—an appeal to the General Term and thence on to the Supreme Court of the United States if they desired to go there. An appeal was noted and the prisoners were released on their own personal recognizance to appear in court pending the appeal.

Dept. of Dakota.—Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry

Authority has been granted by the War Department for the construction of a double set of company quarters at Fort Custer, Mont., to replace those recently destroyed by fire.

Department of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. Crook.

A report was circulated early in the week that Geronimo and his band had been routed by Mexican troops and fled to Lieut. Maus's camp and there unconditionally surrendered, that the Mexicans had come into the camp and demanded the hostiles, that Lieut. Maus had refused, and things terrible were to happen, etc. A despatch of March 22, from Tombstone, said the report was untrue, and Gen. Crook subsequently telegraphed that the report was untrue, that the Apaches are camped in the vicinity of the San Bernardino ranch, and that he would leave Fort Bowie, March 23, to have a conference with them.

Division of the Pacific.—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Pope.

R. A. Crowley, clerk in the Q. M. D. at the Presidio, committed suicide, March 13, at his home in San Francisco.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

MARCH 24, 1886.

THERE is an almost complete stagnation in the social life of the post. A few cadet tea parties last Saturday evening, and concerts Wednesday and Saturday evenings, helped to tide the week over. During Lent the officers' concerts will be every other Wednesday, so as not to interfere with Dr. Thomas' Lenten services at the Soldiers' Chapel.

Spring came to us with a bang. About midnight of the 20th we had one very loud thunder-clap. One officer remarked the next day that Old Sol fired a salute as he crossed the line.

One sure sign of approaching June is the number of candidates to be seen on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. They seem to take in everything but the prospective hard time that they will have next summer; and probably many an old cadet has already selected his special duty man for the next encampment.

Lieutenant Landis, who is to take Captain Wood's place, in French, has reported for duty.

March, this year, has been a fatal month for graduates. Five have already been mustered out. Since last June there has been twenty-three deaths of graduates—the oldest was seventy-nine, and the youngest thirty-four, the average being 53 11-23 years. For the year ending June, 1885, there were 25 deaths, the oldest being 82, and the youngest 38—the average being 62 13-28. For the year ending June, 1884, there were 31 deaths, the oldest being 80, and the youngest 34—average, 57 20-31. For 1883 there were 39 deaths, the oldest being 87, and youngest 25—the average being 55 31-39. These high averages show that the graduates of West Point have more than their share of good health.

Lieutenant E. L. Zalinski has sent an invitation to the officer stationed here to see his pneumatic gun sometime after April 12. A large number have sig-

nified their intention to be present when the trial takes place.

There is much speculation as to who will be our next Superintendent in case of General Merritt's appointment to one of the vacant places in the Brigadier General's list. General Forsyth, First Cavalry, and General Carlin, Fourth Infantry, are mentioned as probable successors to General Merritt.

Walter M. Tanquary, Belmont, Ill., and J. R. Lindsay (alt.) Calhoun, Ill., have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE PRESIDIO.

March 15, 1886.

We are all sorry to lose Gen. Pope, who has been a friend to us all, and an honor to the Army and the country. On March 15 he took informal leave of all his comrades here and in the bay, and during the day and evening almost every one of them called upon him and bade him an affectionate farewell. At 8 p. m. he was tendered a serenade by the 1st Artillery Band, the final piece played being Schubert's "Adieu." On March 16 the General and family and his sister, Mrs. Yeatman, of St. Louis, and several friends, go to Santa Cruz for a few days to return about March 23 and then leave for the East. Capt. D. M. Taylor, Ordnance Corps, late A. D. C., will also soon go East for duty with his corps.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

MARCH 17.

TO-DAY is "Paddy's" day, and mud, mud everywhere, with plenty of rain, varied occasionally by thunder and lightning. Paymaster Muhlenberg and his clerk, Mr. Horvath, returned this morning from a pay trip. Paymaster Dodge, now on duty here, will go to New York next month for duty at that most pleasant post of Governor's Island, and in his stead we receive from Governor's Island Paymaster Arthur. Ah! the genial Arthur, I knew him years ago when he was in the 3d Artillery, a prince of good fellows, whom it did not need to be a President's brother to have a host of friends. Major W. R. Livermore, Engineers, now at Galveston, on the Texas Boundary Commission, goes soon to Kansas City for duty. Thus it ever is in the Army. "Here this year and gone the next." The strikes have somewhat interfered with progress on the new officers' quarters, but we hope soon to go ahead. Well, Howard gets the step, but who will wear the Brigadier's shoes of Terry and Howard? Echo answers, who? and a faint whisper reaches on the right, Willcox, Merritt, and again on the left, Ruger, Merritt, with the artillery nowhere. A few days now will tell and the anxious hearts be set at rest.

The "General Service clerks" here are in a hubbub about prospective reductions in their pay, etc. Have patience, kind friends. Justice will prevail, and Holdfast is a better dog than Bragg any day.

HICKEY UNIQ.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

The bill introduced by Senator Manderson for the sale of the present post and the establishment of a new and enlarged reservation on the railroad to the southwest of the city of Omaha is an eminently wise one. As at present located this military post has little value in a strategic sense. The mud is so deep and the roads so terrible between here and the city of Omaha at present that it is well nigh impossible to get a wagon to the railroad with half the usual and ordinary load. Were the garrison summoned by some sudden emergency to the West, two days would probably be occupied in getting their baggage to the railroad depot, 3-4 miles, whereas the same work could be performed in less than two hours were the post located along the railroad track. Except the commanding officer's quarters and a double set of brick, the latter finished last year, there are no adequate quarters in good repair here for officers. If the Government is to retain in this vicinity a garrison of any size it would be folly to waste any more money upon the present post, as it would not be an economical investment. The reservation includes but about 30 acres; of this amount an old settler states 40 will revert to Mr. Hermann Kourze, the Omaha millionaire, on the abandonment of the post, and 20 more are claimed by another old resident. Near by there is no suitable locality for a target range, that heretofore used having been bought and settled upon by various persons within the last six months—the parties from whom it was formerly leased having sold out their interests to real estate dealers. At present located all the immense supplies of subsistence stores, fuel, and forage have to be hauled here by wagon trains, whereas, if directly located upon the railroad large amounts will be annually saved in the way of transportation. It is said that 500 acres will be donated to the Government along the Union Pacific or other line of railroad to the west of the city, so that the Government will be in the end largely benefited by the removal. Senator Manderson will use his strong personal influence for the passage of the bill at an early day.

Col. Carlin, our commanding officer, is still absent in the East and, as some of his personal friends here have interested themselves in his behalf with the President, it is thought that he may obtain one of the stars soon to be bestowed upon some of the Colonels of the line.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In his remarks on a recent case at Fort McIntosh, Texas, Gen. Stanley well says: "A Court-martial should protect an enlisted man who knows nothing as to his rights before a Court-martial."

So much of the proceedings, findings, and sentence of a garrison Court-martial at Fort Concho, in the case of Musician John D. Hart, Co. F, 16th Inf., as refers to an offence under the 21st Article of War, properly cognizable by a General Court-martial, is set aside as null and void, for want of jurisdiction of the garrison court. (S. O. 31, D. Texas, March 15.)

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

GEN. HAZEN was examined on Wednesday by the House Committee on Expenditures of the War Department. He stated that as the result of his investigations into the financial affairs of the Signal Bureau, which resulted in the arrest of Howgate, that the Signal Service had been reduced of \$300,000 per annum. It was absolutely untrue that the Signal Service had made any attempt to cover up Howgate's conduct, and he had made every effort to secure his arrest by inducing detectives to track him for the reward offered, there being no funds to expend for that purpose. After Howgate's escape the Secretary of War at one time employed a Pinkerton detective to arrest him, but the matter was not carefully managed and became public news, so that Howgate left Michigan, where he was at that time. The District Attorney of the District of Columbia was responsible for Howgate after his arrest, and the Signal Service had no power in the matter. He believed that Howgate was still in the United States. He denied in detail the charges made by Mr. Maynard, and said he believed the Signal Service had now a safer and better system of paying money than any branch of the Government. The system had been made to conform as nearly as possible to those of the Regular Army, and in every case the spirit of the law has been carried out.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.—Adml. J. E. Jouett.

Mail intended for the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron should be forwarded after March 13, and for a month later, to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Key West March 20.

The Navy Department has received the following report from Capt. E. O. Matthews, commanding the U. S. S. Brooklyn, dated Aspinwall, March 8: "I have the honor to report that on March 3, I received a copy of a telegram from Consul General Adamson, at Panama, informing me that the supposed filibustering steamer *From* had left Kingston for Colon or Porto Bello. As she was reported to be running sometimes under the American flag, I determined to wait long enough for her to reach Colon, and then if she did not appear to go to Porto Bello. On the 6th, having taken in what coal I needed, we ran up to Porto Bello, and remained there until this morning, when I returned to this place, having heard nothing of the *From*. I brought with me the captain and four men of the English schooner *Elle Bianca*, who had been wrecked on Coco Bandera, in the Gulf of San Blas, and were making the best of their way to Aspinwall. Everything is quiet on the Isthmus, and there is no apprehension of trouble. I would request, should it be the intention of the Department to keep this vessel in this vicinity for any length of time that I may be permitted to lie at the mouth of the harbor of Porto Bello, where we would be in smooth water, get the trade winds soon to be healthy, and be able to exercise the crew to great advantage. We are within communicating distance (18 miles) with Aspinwall, in case of need, and could run down once every week or ten days. I think this would tend to keep up the health and strength of the crew, at the same time being near at hand in case of need."

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Key West, Fla., March 27.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, At Navy-yard, New York. To be kept in commission, and assigned to North Atlantic Station.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At Key West, March 27.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Key West, Fla., March 27.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Key West, March 27.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Key West, Fla., March 27.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter

(in command temporarily).

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Arrived at Cape Town, Jan. 23, 1886. All well on board. Will sail as far north as Zanzibar. Is not expected again at Montevideo until April, 1886.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Reported by telegraph to have sailed from Montevideo, March 7, for Hampton Roads, Va.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Will sail soon for the South Atlantic Station, to relieve the *Nipisic*. At New York Navy-yard, March 24. Expected to leave on a short trip March 26.

European Station—R.—Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. At Naples, Italy, March 4, 1886.

Advices from the *Pensacola*, Feb. 26, from Naples, Italy, announces that the stay at that port has been very pleasant. The native and foreign residents receiving the officers very hospitably. On Feb. 16, a ball in honor of the officers of the squadron was given by Mr. Chas. Turner, of the banking firm of Turner and Co., Naples, and on Feb. 18 an invitation was received from the Italian Philharmonic Society to attend their annual ball, which was accepted by Admiral Franklin, Capt. Dewey and officers. On Feb. 21 Mr. Winston, of Chicago, U. S. Minister to Persia, visited the *Pensacola*, and was received with a salute of 15 guns. Commander Geo. W. Coffin, U. S. N., arrived at Naples Feb. 25, and took command of the *Quinnabaug*. The celebrated English yacht *Sunbeam*, Sir Thos. Brassey, M. P., owner, arrived at Naples, Feb. 26. Washington's Birthday was duly celebrated by the fleet, the vessels being dressed with bunting, and the usual salutes fired, and a relaxation of the daily routine as much as possible. A theatrical entertainment was given in the evening on the *Pensacola*, which was largely attended by an appreciative audience. The programme consisted of songs, clog and jig dancing, recitations, delineation of negro character, music from orchestra and band, and of a very laughable farce, entitled "Rum Us from Rome; or, Ajax and Hercules." There was also a tableau representing the Goddess of Liberty, supported by the Army and Navy.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. At Alexandria, Feb. 28.

QUINNABAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. At Naples, Italy, Feb. 28, 1886. Lieut. Sperry was relieved by Commander G. W. Coffin Feb. 26.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Acapulco, March 22.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Chas. M. Thomas in temporary command, at Valparaiso, Chili, March 8, 1886.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Callao Feb. 12, 1886.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by telegraph to have sailed from Callao, Peru, March 10, for a cruise to Samoan Islands.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Sitka, Alaska, for the winter.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. Capt. B. Wilson, was ordered to command, per steamer of March 20. Arrived at Panama March 12. All well.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (4), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Arrived at Singapore Feb. 17. Has been ordered to return to the U. S.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At New York Navy-yard. Ordered out of commission March 26. Her crew have been paid off and discharged.

During the cruise of the *Enterprise* just concluded, she visited Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Natal, Madagascar, Comoro Islands, Zanzibar, Seychello Islands, Straits of Sundra, Batavia, Singapore, Corea, and other ports on the China station, where she spent a couple of years. On July 2, 1885, the *Enterprise* sailed for the United States, via Australia. She touched at Melbourne, where she stayed a month, during which time unusual civilities were extended. At Wellington, New Zealand, the same kind attention and hospitality were tendered them. The *Enterprise* stopped at Sandy Point on the Chilian Coast, for a day, and then left for Montevideo. From the latter place she arrived at Carib Bay, Barbadoes, Feb. 26, having completed a line of sounding from Montevideo to Barbadoes. A bank was discovered about 600 miles S. E. of Cape Frio, having something less than 400 fathoms on it. The least depth found was 375 fathoms in lat. 34 deg. 32 min. S., long. 34 deg. 27 min. W. There may be less water in the neighborhood, as the bank extends at least 100 miles in longitude. The *Enterprise* sailed March 1 for New York. Numerous deep sea soundings were made during the cruise, and a valuable amount of scientific information, and specimens of the sea bottom, etc., gathered. The vessel has steamed since leaving the U. S. over 60,000 miles. She is said to be very economical in the way of fuel, and when under steam on two boilers only uses 24 tons of coal in 24 hours. The deepest sounding made during her cruise was about one hundred and thirty fathoms from the island of St. Thomas, where a depth of 4,329 fathoms was reached. The inspection of the *Enterprise* was completed March 23. Commodore Chandler telegraphed the Navy Department on that day that she would be at the New York Navy-yard on the 24th, and that he did not think it would be necessary to put her out of commission. The report of the Board of Inspection, received at the Navy Department, Wednesday, was endorsed by Admiral Porter, with the recommendation that she be put out of commission. Orders have been issued detaching her officers, who are: Commander, Albert S. Barker; Lieut. George A. Norris, executive officer; Lieutenants, Hugo Osterhaus, Wm. P. Conway; Junior Lieutenants, Harry M. Hodges, Ensigns, G. W. Denfield, R. F. Lopez, H. C. Pondstone, J. H. Rohrbacker, L. J. Clark, P. W. Hourigan, W. P. C. Muir, Chief Engineer, H. D. McEwan; Assistant Engineer, Geo. R. Salisbury; Surgeon, H. N. Beaumont; Asst. Paymaster, W. B. Wilcox; Pay Officer's Clerk, George R. Rosse.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. Despatched from Shanghai to Canton, Feb. 28.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. Commander Henry Glass is ordered to relieve Commander Higginson. At Tientsin, China, Feb. 28, 1886. Ordered to Shanghai.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable, to the JOURNAL, as having arrived at Shanghai, China, March 2, 1886.

OSISPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. Sailed from Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 17, for Yap, one of the Caroline Islands. Expected to return to Yokohama about April 1.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Chemulpo, Corea, Feb. 28, 1886.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Yokohama Feb. 23. Was ordered home March 5, and is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads in September next.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Mail address for Portsmouth, Jamestown, and Saratoga, 1885-6. Mail leaving the U. S. between March 5 and April 1, care U. S. Consul, St. Thomas, West Indies. After April 1 the address will be Old Point Comfort, Virginia, where fleet expect to arrive by May 1.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Sailed from Baseterre, St. Kitts, March 9, for St. Pierre, Martinique.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunner ship. In her winter quarters along side of Dock, foot of West 27th Street, North River Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. Sailed from Baseterre, St. Kitts, March 9, for St. Pierre, Martinique.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Sailed from Baseterre, St. Kitts, March 9 for St. Pierre, Martinique.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., command. Arrived at Key West, Fla., March 20.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, Captain Richard W. Meade. At Norfolk, Va., March 27.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Was at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 13. Expected to sail Feb. 25, to continue surveying work.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. In her winter quarters at foot of 31st Street, East River.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., for Newport, at eleven o'clock on Thursday.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Secretary of the Navy has decided not to oppose granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railway through the grounds of the Philadelphia Naval Asylum.

A GERMAN war fleet of four steamers, 51 guns, and 1,320 men, has been for some months cruising in the Caribbean Sea. At St. Thomas recently about 1,000

officers and men were landed, and the inhabitants were treated to a sham fight. In view of the rumors of late of Germany's desire to gain possession of one of the islands, the fact of this naval demonstration is somewhat significant.

ENSIGN D. W. COFFMAN was before the Examining Board of which Captain Grier is president, this week, for promotion.

THE board on new Naval vessels, of which Capt. J. G. Walker is president, began daily sessions on Wednesday. Nothing of importance has been accomplished thus far.

OWING to the exhaustion of the appropriation for the Construction Department of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, all work was stopped March 25, and the 600 men dismissed.

A NEWSPAPER despatch from Chester, Pa., March 23, says: "The board of ten Naval officers appointed to examine the monitor *Puritan* and report upon her condition are nowhere. In testing her each set of engines will be given 24 consecutive hours' operation according to the instructions under which the board act. The second set will also be tried." They may be "nowhere" but probably the intention was to report them at Chester.

THE *Times* states that the Admiralty are about to make another attempt to settle the vexatious question of the relative rank in the service of the engineer branch of the English Navy. Chief engineers of eight years (to be called fleet engineers) will rank with commanders in the navy and junior lieutenant-colonels in the army. Chief engineers of over four and under eight years (to be called staff engineers) will rank with lieutenants of eight years and with majors in the army. Chief engineers of under four years will rank with, but after, lieutenants of eight years and with junior majors in the army. Engineers of six years will rank with lieutenants under eight years and with captains in the army. Engineers under six years will rank with, but after, lieutenants under eight years and with junior captains in the army. Assistant engineers under six years will rank with naval sub-lieutenants and with lieutenants in the army.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MARCH 19.—Medical Directors Delavan Bloodgood, R. C. Deane, and Edward Shippen to continue on present duty till Oct. 1, 1886.

Passed Asst. Engineer John D. Ford to continue on present duty till Aug. 15, 1886.

Passed Asst. Engineer F. M. Ashton to the *Pinta* at Sitka, Alaska, on the completion of the dock trial of the *Puritan*.

Ensign W. J. Sears to the Coast Survey.
Ensign De W. Coffman to examination for promotion, and upon the completion of his examination to duty on the Coast Survey.

MARCH 20.—Passed Asst. Paymaster L. G. Boggs to the receiving ship *Dale*, March 31.

Boatswain John Sutton to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

MARCH 22.—Mate F. H. Poole to continue on duty on the *Wabash*.

MARCH 24.—Chief Engineer F. C. Dade to temporary duty connected with the machinery of the *Puritan*.

Carpenter B. E. Fernald to continue on duty at the Navy-yard, N. H., until June 1, 1886.

Detached.

MARCH 19.—Paymaster George A. Lyon reported returned from the *Trenton* and ordered to settle accounts.

Surgeon John W. Ross from special duty at New York and ordered to the Pensacola Navy-yard, April 1.

Passed Asst. Surgeon D. M. Guiteras from the Pensacola Navy-yard, April 1.

Ensign John L. Purcell from the Independence and ordered to the Coast Survey Steamer *McArthur*.

Surgeon H. M. Martin from the Independence and ordered to the receiving ship *St. Louis*.

MARCH 20.—Passed Assistant Paymaster H. R. Smith from the receiving ship *Dale*, March 31, and ordered to settle accounts.

MARCH 22.—Surgeon H. C. Eckstein from the *St. Louis* and placed on sick leave.

Assistant Surgeon V. C. B. Means from the *Vermont* and ordered to the *Shenandoah*, per steamer, April 1.

MARCH 24.—Sailmaker Alex. W. Cassell, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., March 23, and transferred to the retired list from that date.

Nominations.

MARCH 22.—Passed Assistant Engineer Charles J. MacConnell, to be a chief engineer in the Navy from Dec. 2, 1885, vice Zeller, retired.

Assistant Engineer William B. Boggs, to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy from Dec. 2, 1885, vice Lamdin, deceased, and MacConnell, promoted.

MARCH 25.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Nelson McP. Ferebee, a resident of North Carolina, to be a surgeon in the Navy from March 12, 1886, vice Surgeon Wm. A. Corwin, deceased.

Leave.

Chief Engineer W. D. Smith granted six months' sick leave with permission to go abroad.

Leave Extended.

Leave of Paymaster Wm. N. Watmough extended six months.

Changes on European Station.

Rear Admiral Franklin reports to the Navy Department the following changes in the European Station, under date of March 1, 1886:

Commander Geo. W. Coffin assumed command of the *Quinnebaug*, Feb. 26, 1886.

Lieutenant John B. Briggs transferred from the *Quinnebaug* to the *Pensacola*.

Boatswain A. McCone detached from the *Quinnebaug* and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment.

Gunner E. J. Beacham, of the *Quinnebaug*, condemned by a medical survey and sent to the Naval Hospital, New York.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending March 24, 1886:—

William Scott, Beneficiary, March 20, 1886, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alfred Moody, Seaman, March 21, 1886, on U. S. Tug *Triana*, at Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

William A. Corwin, Surgeon, March 11, 1886, on U. S. S. *Adams* at Panama, U. S. of Colombia.

George P. Anderson, Seaman, March 18, 1886, at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN LEE DAVIS reports to the Secretary of the Navy, from Yokohama March 3, the following movements of vessels of the Asiatic Squadron during February:

The *Omaha* left Nagasaki on Feb. 3 and arrived at Yokohama Feb. 6. On Feb. 16 she left Yokohama and arrived at Nagasaki on Feb. 22, having stopped on day at Kobe. She left Nagasaki Feb. 24, arriving at Shanghai Feb. 27.

The *Trenton* left Nagasaki on Feb. 2 and arrived at Yokohama Feb. 7, having made the passage under sail.

The *Ossipee* left Nagasaki Feb. 2 and arrived at Yokohama Feb. 8, having made the passage under sail. Feb. 17 she left Yokohama for Yap, one of the Caroline Islands.

The *Monocacy* was at Tientsin.

The *Marion* was at Shanghai.

The *Alert* arrived at Bangkok Feb. 7 from Hong Kong, having made the passage under sail. She left Bangkok Feb. 10 and arrived at Singapore Feb. 17.

The *Palos* was at Chemulpo. All the vessels were in good condition.

In a letter dated March 1 the Admiral submitted the following detail to fill vacancies which would be created by the return home of the *Trenton* and *Alert*: *Monocacy*—Lieut. W. W. Gilpatrick from the *Omaha* to the *Monocacy* (applied for executive duty) in place of Lieut. F. P. Gilmore, who will be returned to staff duty. Lieut. Wm. C. Strong from staff duty in place of Lieut. Nichols. Lieut. C. M. McCartney from the *Omaha* in place of Lieut. Morrell. Ensign Guy W. Brown from the *Omaha* in place of Ensign Gleaves. The watch officers will be two short of the present complement. P. A. Engr. Wm. S. Moore from the *Ossipee* in place of P. A. Engr. Ross, ordered back to the *Alert*. P. A. Surg. Avery C. H. Russell of the *Ossipee* and P. A. Surg. Thomas C. Craig of the *Marion* as the reliefs of Dr. Biddle and Dr. Norfleet at the hospital, who came out in the *Palos*.

Palos—Lieut. Mason A. Shufeldt from the *Omaha* in place of Lieut. Wood. The watch officers will be one short of the present complement. P. A. Surg. Manly H. Simons ordered to the Naval Hospital at Yokohama, May 17, 1883, and now attached to the *Alert*, will have also finished his three years. Ensign John H. L. Holcombe and P. A. Engr. John L. D. Borthwick will return to this ship from the *Alert*. Ensigns Wilson W. Buchanan and Gilbert Wilkes and P. A. Engr. James J. Barry will return to the *Alert* from the *Omaha*.

With this is submitted the following list of officers now attached to the *Monocacy* and *Palos*, who came out in the *Trenton* and *Alert*, whose cruise of three years has expired: *Monocacy*—Ensigns Albert Gleaves and Chas. H. Atwater, Lieuts. Frank W. Nichols and Harry Morrell, Ensign Henry C. Waken-shaw and P. A. Engr. H. Schuyler.

In a report to the Secretary of the Navy from Yokohama, March 4, on the general state of affairs on the Asiatic station, Rear Admiral Davis says that Lieut. Comdr. Nelson, commanding the *Palos* at Chemulpo, reports a slight disturbance there on Jan. 25, growing out of a conflict between the Custom authorities and smugglers of Ginseng.

Affairs had been quiet at Korea. Commander Barrow, commanding the *Alert*, reports from Bangkok that he, with seven officers, had an audience with the King of Siam, on the 9th Feb., and that his Majesty's expressions of good will toward the United States were cordial. Business depression was very great, a large number of vessels being laid up in the river awaiting cargoes. No American vessels were in port. Vice Admiral Hamilton, R. N., with the *Audacious* and *Agamemnon* arrived off the Bar on the 8th, and three more vessels were expected.

The *Omaha* arrived at Nagasaki on the 22d, sailed on the 24th, and reached Shanghai on the 27th February.

The *Marion* left Shanghai on the 1st March with orders to proceed with despatch to Canton.

Affairs in China ports remain quiet.

A telegraph line is being constructed from Leone to Fuson, the terminus of the Japanese cable.

It is contemplated by the Japanese Government to erect lighthouses on several islands lying between Japan and the Loo Choo Islands. Telegraphic communication with Napa Kiang is under consideration.

A communication from Minister Denby, dated February 5th, informed Admiral Davis that he had been instructed to visit consular ports, and requested that a vessel be detailed for the purpose, provided the public service would not suffer. Commander Higginson, of the *Monocacy*, was instructed to receive Mr. Denby on board and convey him on a tour of the consulates.

Admiral Davis had called officially upon Governor Oki, Morikata of Yokohama, and that official visited the ship on the first of March, and was saluted with eleven guns on leaving.

The health of the squadron was good.

FROM THE TRAINING SQUADRON.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Baltimore Sun*, writing from Basseterre Island of St. Kitts, V. I., March 5, 1886, reports the following movements of the training squadron. The U. S. sloop of war *Portsmouth* (flagship), *Jamestown* and *Saratoga* left Hampton Roads, Va., on Dec. 15, 1885, and Chesapeake Bay Dec. 20, for a winter cruise in West Indian waters. The trip was an unusually pleasant one, but few gales being encountered, and we soon ran out of cold weather into warm southern latitudes. On Jan. 14 we sighted Barbadoes, and on the same day ran into the harbor of Bridgetown and anchored. The national salute of 21 guns was fired and returned. The U. S. consul and the Governor of Barbadoes paid their respects to Comdr. Terry, the usual salutes being fired in their honor. The U. S. steamer *Yantic* came in about a week after us, and remained a few days. Liberty was granted all entitled thereto, and num-

bers of "young Americans" put their feet on foreign soil for the first time. Soon after our arrival an apprentice on board the *Jamestown* died suddenly from an affection of the heart. He was buried at Bridgetown with all due honors. On Feb. 2 our fleet got under weigh and stood out, bound for Port-au-Spain, Trinidad. After a pleasant run of some 30 hours we came to anchor in that harbor and found the English fleet already there. We found the weather at Port-au-Prince much cooler than at Barbadoes. While there we had target practice with small arms and Gatling gun, some good shooting being the result. Before leaving that hospitable port the officers of the fleet gave an informal reception on board. On Feb. 14 we stood out, and steered a course for Basseterre, St. Kitts, intending to call in at Grenada for a day or two on our way up. The wind proving unfavorable, we did not stop, but stood on our course, arriving at our destination on the 19th. The usual salutes were exchanged. The 22d of February was observed as a holiday among the fleet. The ships were gayly decorated. On Feb. 24, after all had been granted the usual allowances of liberty, we stood out to sea, to put in the remainder of our allotted sea-time for the month of February. After standing past the islands of Nevis, Redondo, Montserrat, Guadeloupe and Dominica, running some 150 miles from St. Kitts, we put about and stood on for Basseterre. The *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga* had target practice with great guns on our way back, and the firing reflected much credit upon our youthful gunners. After a succession of very light breezes and calms we reached port, the *Portsmouth* and *Jamestown* on the 3d, and the *Saratoga* on the 4th inst. Since being on this cruise we have had the usual drills and exercises, in which the young men of the fleet show much improvement and praiseworthy proficiency. All in the fleet enjoy excellent health. We will leave here in about one week, going to Martinique and St. Thomas, possibly touching at a few other islands on our way back to the States. As before stated, we anticipate reaching Hampton Roads, Va., early in May.

THE GRAHAM MILEAGE CLAIMS.

THE accounting officers of the Treasury are still engaged in adjudicating the claims of officers of the Navy for mileage under the Graham mileage decision. In view of the decision of the Second Comptroller some months ago in the McGowan case, to the effect that mileage would only be allowed in cases where the officer travelled at his own expense, the settlement of the claims involve considerable searching among the records for copies of orders and certificates to prove that transportation was or was not furnished by paymasters. As a consequence the claims are not being pushed very rapidly. The Comptroller, in certifying these claims to Congress, will not allow mileage where an officer in obeying an order for travel had his transportation furnished him by a paymaster. He bases this decision upon the act of July 16, 1862, which is as follows:

And no officer of the Army or Navy of the United States shall be paid mileage except for travel actually performed at his own expense and in obedience to orders.

This act, the Comptroller maintains, the Supreme Court overlooked in making its decision in the Graham case. Officers, on the other hand, contend that the court made no distinction between transportation furnished by a paymaster and that paid by the officer personally, and accuse the Comptroller of not carrying out the views of the determining power. The claims of this class certified to Congress this session number 155 and call for an aggregate amount of \$54,581.31. The list of 31 which Congress by mistake failed to appropriate for last session will be resubmitted to Congress. They are now in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury awaiting transmission. It is estimated that there are about 400 claims of this class yet to be settled.

The following is a list of those sent in this session:

Ammen, D., 1084.	Forse, C. T., 342.	Macy, G. D., 238.
Abbott, C. W., 613.	Field, B. F., 516.	Miller, J. N., 23.
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Brownson, W. H., 364.	Fulton, J., 637.	Ransom, G. M., 236.
Budd, S. F., 401.	Gibson, Jr., O. S., 163.	Ryan, W., 1318.
Brown, J. T., 149.	Gillis, H. B., 61.	Roelker, C. B., 82.
Bolles, T. D., 24.	Goodwin, F. C., 650.	Richman, C. S., 301.
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Barker, T., 238.	Hoy, J., 269.	Serran, G., 135.
Blooming, G., 713.	Hunt, W. H., 150.	Spears, J. C., 124.
Black, C. H., 271.	Hudson, E., 24.	Schenck, C., 288.
Boyd, Jr., R., 500.	Hawley, C. E., 316.	Sartori, L. C., 230.
Billings, L. G., 310.	Hayward, G. W., 318.	Schoonmaker, 133.
Barnes, N. H., 255.	Jenkins, T. A., 60.	Sawyer, G. F., 369.
Christopher CW 120.	Johnson, J. G., 482.	Stocker, H. T., 160.
Cunningham, 541.	Kelley, J. D. J., 44.	Serran, G., 135.
Cochran, G., 110.	Keene, C. C., 315.	Skerrett, J. S., 242.
Clements, J. W., 235.	Kindleberger, D. 79.	Sperry, R. J., 866.
Case, A. L., 393.	Kenyon, A. J., 230.	Slack, W. B., 200.
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Collins, F., 390.	Low, W. F., 68.	Tilton, E. G., 885.
Crosby, P., 350.	Lawton, E., 330.	Thomas, E. B., 225.
Coles, J. W., 383.	Laws, E., 250.	Thompson, E., 145.
Coggin, F. G., 155.	Meyers, T. D., 404.	Turner, W. H., 82.
Crofton, J. B., 1338.	McBlair, T. P., 197.	Tremain, H. L., 652.
Clark, C. A., 412.	Maulsby, G., 265.	Van Ryeppen, 128.
Colby, H. G., 56.	McGunnigle, W., 572.	Whitworth, H., 290.
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Delehanty, D., 244.	McClure, G. M., 384.	Ward, D., 448.
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Erben, H., 975.	McConnell, R. C., 123.	Werden, R., 483.
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Franklin, J., 327.	Mason, T. B. M., 253.	Young, G. W., 1192.

REVENUE MARINE.

The remainder of the crew of the steamer *Enchantress*, wrecked off the coast of North Carolina this week, were taken off that vessel on March 24 by the cutter *Colfax*, as the steamer was then full of water.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE PROBLEM OF ARMAMENT.

AFTER long years of study our best authorities
have made up their minds as to what they want in
the way of national armament and how to provide
it. The position is not complicated by warring
opinion. The only proposition that is before Con-
gress is that contained in the recommendations of
the Gun Foundry Board and the committees that
have reported on the needs of the Navy. The plans
suggested by them contain many delicate and diffi-
cult considerations of policy, but it is somewhat re-
markable that the technical points—those which re-
late to the power and form of vessels and armament
—are the least debatable parts of the plans, so co-
incident and uniform are the steps of progress in
all the arming nations of the world. The points
which are most doubtful and most difficult to deter-
mine are those which are controlled by industrial
considerations.

The conclusion of the Gun Foundry Board is to
give the manufacture of rough parts to private par-
ties and their assembling to Government shops. But
how are we to carry it out? We have lathes for the
largest guns at South Boston and for smaller sizes
at West Point and some other places. We have in
other establishments steel plants large enough for
the heaviest castings required by the guns recom-
mended. We are able to make the tube, jackets,
and ring forgings of an 8-inch gun in one of our

steel works, the turning, finishing, and assembling
to be done at Boston, Cold Spring, or Washington,
but that is the highest notch of our capacity at
present.

To go beyond that limit we shall need new plant,
and as completely and entirely new as if we had not
a furnace, hammer or lathe in existence, for while
the new machinery is spoken of as "additions" to
existing works, these additions really mean a big
shop and foundry complete in itself added to some
smaller shop and foundry which in itself is not to
be altered. No suggestion is offered that we should
first make machines of middle weight and with
them fabricate the larger machines. We are to
plunge at once into the manufacture of the largest
machines, requiring parts so large that some of
them will have to be imported unless they can be
cast without hammering to the requisite strength,
as we proposed to have guns made.

It is quite possible that in one way or another the
machines can be made; but can we use them when
we have them? Can we without a day's experience
in their management find the way to handle the
great hammers or presses, and the steel they are to
treat? It is this question of use that is the more
troublesome. All the steel men speak doubtfully
on this point. That we can learn the use of the
largest machine that our workmen can become pro-
ficient in the handling both of the metal and the
tool that shapes it, if time is given them, no one
who knows the versatility of American workmen
can doubt. The time required is, however, an un-
known quantity. The large forgings in steel already
made in this country have not been ready successes
and there is every reason for doubting that forgings
for heavy guns can be made with regular certainty
for a year after the works are finished and the task
begun. To the cost of building we should add very
nearly 50 per cent. for the cost of learning.

Such doubts on the part of our iron and steel
workers are by no means a proof of inefficiency on
their part. England has three out of the six great-
est gun factories in the world. Every machine re-
quired for the fabrication of the largest guns in
wrought iron was built and had been in successful
use for years in her factories. She had one of the
two most celebrated steel works in the world, and
immense experience in working this metal on the
largest scale; yet when in 1882 it was proposed to
make all-steel instead of iron-and-steel guns in these
very factories, Lord HARTINGTON, while explaining
the Army Estimates to the House of Commons, de-
clared that "the main difficulty has been to obtain
sufficiently large steel forgings for these immense
weapons." It was the 43-ton gun that was such a
stumbling block!

The new manufacture was entered upon only after
experiments and trials, and the first gun attempted
was only of 43 tons weight and 12 inches bore. The
heavy constructions that we shall have to under-
take were postponed until the next year, when the
17-in., 103-ton gun was designed. Even then the
great resources of Woolwich seem to have been con-
sidered inadequate, for the larger parts all come
from Whitworth, rough finished, and are assembled
at the Royal Factory.

It is safe to say that if all the suitable machines
in this country were assembled in one place, they
would not make a factory of the extent and power
of Woolwich, and we may well doubt whether we
can build a steel forging works of the highest
power and excellence on the slender basis we now
possess, without allowing a largesum and sufficient
time for the education of the workmen.

These difficulties are not to be met by hesitancy,
but by action. If we need education let us get the
schools opened as quickly as we can! Fortunately,
the very need of beginning lightens our task, and
indicates our proper course. We must lay our plans
for the whole work, but we can complete it more
gradually. The Board estimated for factories of
three grades, as follows:

For guns up to 6 in. calibre	\$ 50,000
For guns up to 12 in. calibre	150,000
For guns up to 16 in. calibre	350,000
Buildings.....	350,000
	\$900,000

The Board recommends the erection of two shops
of this kind under the charge of Government
officers. These are the fabricating shops, which

are to receive rough forgings from manufacturers and assemble them. The cost of one foundry, with capacity for all parts of a 100-ton gun, is \$835,000, if presses are used instead of hammers. This will have to be spent by the private contractors.

Inasmuch as the complete scheme for a gun factory must include small machines as well as large, we do not see why the plants for 6 in. and 12 in. guns should not be built immediately, costing, say \$350,000 each, leaving the expenditure of the remainder to be made when we have experience enough to begin making the large guns. Each of these shops would be able to fabricate 50 6-in. and 17 12-in. guns per year.

Of course the establishment of these finishing shops implies, under the Board's scheme, the giving of orders to private manufacturers for castings and forgings sufficient to keep the shops at work. If the Government will order at once stock enough to give the shops work for two years, we have no doubt the manufacturers will respond immediately. It is hardly probable that they can do so for a smaller order. Twenty-four guns of 48 tons weight each would give a total weight of 1,152 tons of steel to be paid for, and if 40 cents a pound were paid, the whole amount would be only \$922,000, or about the first cost of the plant necessary to make them. Probably we should have to pay 50 cents a pound for the first order. A calculation such as this shows very clearly that if anything whatever is to be done toward an armament we must move strongly and with our eyes open to the work to be done.

We need hardly repeat here the argument we have made for giving orders for all cast steel guns also. We urgently call upon the authorities to take this step. Let the casting firms make half a dozen 12 inch and half a dozen 16 inch guns. It is precisely in these large sizes that their strength comes out, and while we are testing their make we can be building the shops and foundries for the built-up guns.

We do not see any obstacle in the way of giving effect to the Board's recommendations, but there is danger that the attempt to stride at once into the manufacture of steel forgings for 16 inch guns will meet with temporary disaster, and we do not wish to see the important work of making us independent of foreign assistance in this matter discouraged at the outset.

The sum of money needed to carry out the Board's plans for armament is large, but it must be remembered that it is not the plan, nor the cost of steel, nor the condition of the labor market in the United States that controls it, but the great military and naval requirements of the country. Parsimony may shirk, but it cannot evade them.

AFTER what has appeared to outsiders to be a most humiliating display of weakness in dealing with lawless acts, the authorities of the State of Missouri have at length aroused themselves to this extent: March 25 Governor MARMADUKE issued his proclamation directing the officers, agents and employees of every grade on the Missouri and Pacific Railroad to assist in resuming traffic of all kinds on that road, calling upon all good citizens to assist, and pledging "the whole power of the State, so far as it may be lawfully wielded by its Chief Executive officer, to sustain said railroads and its servants in resumption, and to punish all that may oppose it." The militia forces of the State are being held in readiness for action, though they had not at last accounts been ordered out. They do not constitute a very powerful body, but will possibly prove sufficient. The total force consists of twenty-six companies of Infantry, one of Light Artillery, and one of Cavalry, organized in three regiments and two brigades. General headquarters are at Jefferson, Mo., where the First Brigade also has its headquarters, those of the Second Brigade being at Macon. The First Infantry is located at St. Louis, under command of Colonel E. D. Mier; the Second Infantry at Gallatin, under command of Colonel John A. Wickham, and the remaining infantry battalion, the Fifth Infantry, is distributed between Carthage, Pierce City, Lamar, Cape Girardeau, Joplin and Springfield. It is commanded by Colonel C. C. Allen. There are, besides, eleven separate companies, three of them being colored troops. The Light Battery is at-

tached to the First Infantry, under command of Capt. P. H. Skipwith. We observe that J. N. McCullough, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is quoted as saying that he should not consider the calling out of the militia of St. Louis as either a brilliant or an effective move. He had been offered the assistance of the militia in Pittsburgh, and they availed practically nothing. The 200 United States soldiers that were brought into service accomplished more good and secured more attention than 10,000 militiamen did.

WITH the promotions to follow the appointments of the two Major-Generals, and with nine vacancies on the retired list to be filled there ought to be quite a boom in Army promotions within the next few weeks. It is a little surprising that these vacancies should remain unfilled so long when there are so many officers on the sick list urged for retirement. At the Adjutant-General's Office it is said that no retirements will be made until the MERRILL case is settled. Just why all the vacancies should be held open for him does not appear. A glance over the following list of officers who have been found incapacitated for active service will show that there is plenty of material to select from:

Asst. Surgeons J. W. Buell, W. R. Steinmetz, J. V. De Hanne, Joseph Y. Porter; Captain George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers; Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cavalry; Capt. Charles Bendire and W. R. Parnell, 1st Cav.; Capt. Henry Sweeney and Charles M. Callahan, 4th Cav.; Captains Chas. G. Gordon, 6th Cav.; Geo. F. Foote, 8th Cav.; John Hamilton, 1st Inf.; Wm. Mitchell, 3d Inf.; Gustavus Valois, 9th Cav.; Mason Jackson and John Whitney, 11th Inf.; Wm. H. Vinal, 16th Inf.; Geo. W. Evans, 21st Inf.; E. J. Stivers, 25th Inf. 1st Lieutenants Wm. A. Dinwiddie, 3d Cav.; Geo. L. Converse, 3d Cav.; H. H. Bellas, 4th Cav.; David J. Gibbon, 5th Cav.; W. B. Hermon, 10th Cav.; Wm. T. Howard, 2d Art.; Hugh E. Reed, 1st Inf.; Edw. Lynch, 8th Inf.; Thad. H. Capron, 9th Inf.; Alfred M. Raphael and John J. Dougherty, D. R. Taylor, 11th Inf.; Geo. W. Kingsbury, 12th Inf.; Geo. K. Spencer, 19th Inf.; Thos. W. Lord, 20th Inf.; Palmer Tilton, 20th Inf.; Robert H. Fletcher, 21st Inf., and 2d Lieut. John T. Barnett, 5th Cav.

THE clause in the Army Appropriation bill changing the rate of mileage to officers of the Army from eight cents per mile to actual travelling expenses and four cents per mile for incidentals is meeting with very hearty support from those officers west of the Mississippi River and the officials at Washington. Communications were sent to Congress this week by the Secretary of War from Colonel GEO. L. FEBIGER and Majors D. R. LARNED and RODNEY SMITH, of the Pay Department, calling attention to the high rates charged for travel throughout the Division of the Pacific. It frequently happens, they say, that an officer falls short by a considerable sum of meeting his actual ordinary expenses in obeying an order for travel in that section. Colonel FEBIGER recommends that ten cents per mile be allowed for travel in the Division of the Pacific. The Secretary of War and the Paymaster General in their endorsements on the communications agree with what these paymasters say and believe that their remarks will apply to all the States and Territories west of the 95th meridian. The officers east of the Mississippi River are not so well pleased with the change proposed, for the reason that they will lose money by it, and as a consequence there will be some opposition from this quarter. They are already calling upon their friends in Congress to antagonize it, suggesting that the point of special legislation on appropriation bills be made against it.

It can now be authoritatively stated that as soon as practicable after the confirmation of General HOWARD, Major-General SCHOFIELD will be assigned to the vacant command of the Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East, Major-General TERRY to the Division of the Missouri, and Major-General HOWARD to the Division of the Pacific and Department of California. Although the Division of the Atlantic is not the most important of the three Divisions, it has been assigned to the senior major general, SCHOFIELD, at his expressed request, as was done in the case of General HANCOCK, who, being the senior major general, was tendered the command of the Division of the Missouri when General SHERIDAN was called to Washington to command the Army. He preferred to retain the Atlantic Division. New York, we feel assured, will give a hearty welcome to Major-General SCHOFIELD, who is an accomplished gentleman as well as a distinguished soldier, and the same may be said for Chicago and San Francisco in respect to Major-Generals TERRY and HOWARD. The command of

the Departments of Dakota and Platte, left vacant, will doubtless necessitate a rearrangement of the brigadier generals, as both are important commands, especially the former, and therefore are open to the claims of seniority.

It is to be regretted that the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House, did not incorporate the provision for the construction of additional dry docks in the bill to increase the Naval Establishment. Any action looking towards the increased efficiency of the Naval Establishment should include an addition to this necessary part of the plant of our Navy-yards. Whether we use our yards for construction and repairing or for repairing purposes alone, a provision of adequate docking facilities is now more than ever required. It should be only necessary to state that there are but three comparatively small dry docks of the Government on the Atlantic Coast and that they can be supplemented at the utmost in war time by eight private docks of sufficient capacity for a first class cruiser, and these are widely scattered on our sea coasts, to make it plain that great expense, serious injury, and even fatal delay will be likely to result in time of war from this great deficiency. As we continue to build iron and steel cruisers the necessity even in time of peace becomes more and more apparent. It is to be earnestly hoped that an appropriation of a sufficient sum will yet be made to allow the commencement of additional docks at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

THE War Department will send to Congress in a few days the information called for by the Reagan resolution concerning the number of officers borne on the retired list, the reasons for which retired, etc. The statement will show that there are 449 officers now on the rolls, of which the following were from disability "not incident to the Service:" Majrs. Robert M. Morris and Thos. S. Dunn; Capts. T. H. Reeves, Sheldon Sturgeon and C. W. Hotsenpiller; Lieuts. Rollin Perkins, Joseph C. Coffmann, James T. Leavy and E. R. Clark.

The death of Lieutenant Colonel BENNETT HILL adds another to the list of a half dozen or more which have occurred in the retired list since Jan. 1. If it is true that Captain GEORGE H. MCLOUGHLIN has died as is unofficially reported, there are now nine vacancies, a larger number than has existed at one time for many years.

ONE question in controversy just now in naval circles is whether Commodore MAYO "might, could, would or should" be promoted. His examination began before the Rowan Board on the 5th of March, and there are no signs of its being completed at an early day. Circumstances familiar to naval officers have awakened much opposition to MAYO, and there is no end of documentary and oral evidence offered against him. He accordingly asked to be represented by counsel, and this request being granted he appeared before the Board on Thursday with Mr. NATHANIEL WILSON as his legal adviser and Lieutenant MARIX, U. S. M. C., as associate. The examination was adjourned for two weeks to give them time to examine the evidence and prepare their case. His promotion is regarded as doubtful, and if it is not granted we shall probably have another case for Congress, that nursing mother of scandals.

THE Kansas Times thinks the law for retiring enlisted men upon their own application after thirty years' service should be amended to make it compulsory, and says: "There are still too many men who have served thirty years that do not care to go on the retired list. They are generally men holding easy positions and are more ornamental to the Service than useful. Their places should be occupied by younger and more active men." The law is a very good one as it stands, and we trust for the sake of the Army at large there may be no tinkering with it.

THE Naval Appropriation bill has not yet been framed, but the sub-committees in charge of the several branches of it have practically completed the work assigned them and will be ready to report to the full committee whenever called upon to do so. It is the chairman's intention to get the reorganization scheme out of the way before taking up

that measure. Rear Admiral LUCE was before the committee on Wednesday to urge that the proposed appropriation for the Naval War College be made immediately available. The prospects of the bill to reorganize the bureaus of the Navy Department are set forth in our Congressional report.

FROM the *Adams* a correspondent writes, March 13: "Owing to the sad death of Dr. CORWIN of this ship from yellow fever we are ordered to San Francisco, and will reach there probably by the 10th of April. Yellow fever is fast becoming an epidemic, and as the canal opens on this side, as it will in the autumn, the contagion will amount to a pestilence. The term 'yellow fever' is not allowed to be used on the Isthmus. It would be the death knell of the *Star and Herald* to allow this term to appear in print. Every one here I have talked with (except, of course, the canal people) believe that the canal will be a failure from a business point of view, for it only requires time and money, and \$120,000,000 will not finish it."

The policy of refusing to allow the term "yellow fever" to be used seems to prevail at the Navy Department, and the death of Dr. CORWIN was ascribed to "malignant fever." It seems to us that the facts should be understood, that our officers and men may not unnecessarily be subjected to contagion. If Naval vessels are needed at all in the waters of the Isthmus they should be relieved, at least once a month, and no vessel that has become infected with yellow fever should be kept there, as was the case with the *Galena* in opposition to the advice of the Admiral on that station.

GENERAL TERRY's new commission has been made out but has not yet been signed, owing to the absence of the Secretary of War. General HOWARD's nomination will probably be confirmed this week, but under the new rules of the Senate a week or more will elapse before it can be certified to the President. The nominations of the two Brigadier-Generals, it is said at the War Department, will not go in until he is confirmed. Nothing has developed this week to alter the belief that Colonel MERRITT will get General HOWARD's vacancy. It is a settled fact that Colonel RUGER will get the other one.

THE appointment of the four chaplains and the Deputy Judge Advocate General are expected soon after Secretary ENDICOTT's return. As the President has been looking over the list of applicants for the chaplains during his absence it is supposed that he has already made the selections.

THE chief clerks of the Quartermaster's Department at Division and Department Headquarters are up in arms against the provision in the Army Appropriation bill which limits their pay to that of a 4th class clerk, as fixed by the Army Regulations. A few years ago this deserving class of employees received the pay of 6th class clerks—\$2,000 per annum. They are at present graded as 5th class clerks and receive \$1,800 per annum. Under the present bill they are cut down to \$1,600. In a letter addressed to a member of the House Appropriation Committee by an officer of the Quartermaster's Department is one of the many protests that have been made against this proposed reduction. In it he says: "Only after years of constant service and study can a man obtain the skill and knowledge requisite to competently fill these positions, and most of those now holding them have been in the Service since the war, attaining their places by promotion from lower grades. The duties require a degree of talent and intelligence which, employed in civil life for the same period, would command much higher salary than that now allowed by the War Department; and it is clear to me that neither the interest of the Service nor of economy would be subserved by the proposed limitation."

There can be nothing in the state of the national finances to require this reduction, which, of course, the persons affected will have to submit to if it is to become a law, or resign. But it is scarcely consistent with the dignity of the legislative branch of the Government to so coerce a faithful clerk, who, after such a long period of service in the Department, is debarred from entering into commercial or other pursuits, except at the foot of the ladder. It is also unjust to the officers by whom they are employed. They have selected their clerks for their knowledge of the duties of the Department, their intelligence and honesty, and such knowledge cannot be obtained without paying a just compensation. To deprive them of such services would greatly embarrass and retard public business, and subject them to the loss and anxiety the incompetent clerks are certain to cause them.

IN connection with the loss of the *Oregon*, Charles L. Holstein, late U. S. Attorney, calls attention, in the *Indianapolis Times*, to the decision in the case of the U. S. v. Alexander Holmes, tried in the U. S.

Circuit Court, Philadelphia, in 1842. It was there decided in substance, that, in case of extreme danger, the sailors are bound by law, if need be to sacrifice their lives to save the lives of the passengers; that the sailors had no right to sacrifice the lives of passengers to save their own; and that while two sailors might struggle with each other for the same plank which can save but one, if the passenger is on the plank even the law of necessity will not justify the sailor in taking it from him. The Court further held even, as between sailors, in such emergency all should have an equal chance for life, and where the sacrifice of life is necessary the doomed one should be fairly selected by lot. Under the case of Holmes 16 passengers, including two women, were thrown overboard from a long boat carrying a shipwrecked crew and which was in danger of sinking. He was ably defended, but was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor.

THE *London Truth* makes complaint that it has been found necessary to send Sir Henry Keppel to the Mediterranean to act as "adviser" (i. e., dry-nurse) to the Duke of Edinburgh, who, it is stated in a service journal, "is a good seaman, but lacks the experience which is essential" for the command of the Mediterranean Squadron. If the Duke does not possess the necessary qualifications for the post he has obtained, says *Truth*, "what a monstrous and scandalous job it was to appoint him over the heads of several thoroughly competent officers—men, too, who had really deserved better treatment from the country!" *Broad Arrow* says on the contrary: "As a matter of fact, his Royal Highness is far better acquainted with the Mediterranean than the veteran Admiral of the Fleet who is his companion, and is quite capable of performing the duties of a flag officer without the assistance of a naval *fidus Achates*. For our contemporary's information, we may mention that Sir Harry Keppel has not served in the Mediterranean since the days of the Crimean War, his subsequent services having been passed in China, and on the Cape, African and Home Stations. He has simply accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh on an enjoyable cruise as his guest, in which capacity he is ever a popular figure."

A COMMUNICATION was presented in the Senate March 17, from the Secretary of War with reference to the settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men for the loss of private property. In it he encloses the papers accompanying some claims and communications from the 3d Auditor and 2d Comptroller. Of these he says:

It will be seen from the papers that the claims are prepared by the claimants alone, in many cases from memory, and from their nature they can not be fully corroborated by any disinterested evidence, the only statement of the claimant that is susceptible of proof from the records of the Department being the station or locale of the officer or the soldier at the time of the loss, and where Government property was lost or destroyed at the same time.

The circuitous mode by which a conclusion must be reached in any case also deserves attention. The claimants present their claims to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, who may require certain proof in support thereof. When the evidence is received the papers are forwarded to the Secretary of War to decide what articles are reasonable, necessary, useful, and proper, without any statement from the Auditor that the loss is proved. The action of the Auditor is in accordance with the before-mentioned decision of the Comptroller, from which it appears that the Secretary of War must perform the same duty in a claim without a particle of merit that is incumbent upon him in one of undoubted worth. The papers in the claim of S. L. Fremont, formerly lieutenant, Third United States Artillery, is an illustration of the point, and also of the extent and variety of the claims which may be presented under the act.

It seems to be well established now that the use of oil will greatly lessen the effect of heavy seas. The latest testimony is that just filed with Lieutenant Field, U. S. N., of the Hydrographic Office, New York, by Captain Tregarthen, of the steamer *Maranheuse*, from Para. Captain Tregarthen says:

On the morning of Feb. 28, we had a moderate gale from the northwest, which increased to a heavy gale and continued for four days. Then the storm became most violent, with seas running mountain high and tumbling aboard in an alarming manner. The vessel became unmanageable. I placed a man at the forward ports and starboard bow to pour oil down the pipes, and hung a bag of oil over the weather bow. The effect was marvellous. The combers were completely smoothed down, and the vessel was no longer boarded by the heavy seas, although they were running just as high. The vessel rode out the gale in safety, although there was no abatement of it until on Tuesday night last when it moderated, and the oil treatment was discontinued. No accident occurred to the vessel on account of the use of oil.

Still, there appears to be much unwillingness on the part of captains to make use of this expedient. They regard it as reflecting upon their seamanship, and prefer to test the endurance of their passengers to the fullest extent rather than adopt an expedient that seems to them like pleading the baby act.

LIEUTENANT M. M. MACOMB, 4th U. S. Artillery, is the author of an interesting essay on "The Necessity for a Fixed Policy in the War Department in regard to the Collection of Military Statistics and the Construction of a General Military Atlas of the U. S." The essay has been printed at the Artillery School in pamphlet form. Lieut. Macomb advocates the establishment of a Geographical and Statistical Bureau of the War Department, under the supervision of an officer of rank and experience, so that

it would be possible to call for assistance upon the Army at large, and thus utilize the varied experience of officers in all branches of the line and staff.

THE bill to grant a pension of \$2,000 to Mrs. Almira Russell Hancock, widow of Gen. W. S. Hancock, was opposed in the House, March 22, by 47 members, all but two of whom—Peters, of Kansas, and Price, of Wisconsin—were Democrats, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Bland, and Mr. Blount being among the number. The bill that passed the House was received by the Senate March 23. The measure was put upon its passage at once, without following the usual course of reference to a committee. There was no debate upon the bill, and no Senator voted against it.

D. A. RUSSELL, Command No. 1, Division No. 1, Veteran Association of the Regular Army and Navy, have fixed as their meeting night the first and third Mondays of each month, at 8 P. M., in Runk's Assembly Rooms, 73 Ludlow Street, New York City. At a recent meeting, the Division elected the following Officers for the ensuing year: Colonel, Comrade Willis, Lt. Colonel Delay, Major Scanlan, Adjutant Kabe, Q. M. Mier, Commanding Officer Morris, Sergt. Major and Assistant S. M. Thornton and Nichols.

THE movement to prevent the retirement of Rear Admiral James E. Jouett takes the form of asking that the thanks of Congress be conferred on him by name for gallantly capturing the armed vessel *Royal Yacht* at Galveston, Nov. 7, 1861, and capturing the Confederate steamer *Selma* in Mobile Bay, Aug. 11, 1864. This action would continue him on the active list ten years after he becomes 62 years of age, May 25, 1890.

It is fortunate for the philanthropic Bergh that he does not live in Germany. In order to give a practical test of certain projectiles a military committee in Prussia recently practiced on a lot of condemned horses which were started on a gallop and shot down. The society for prevention of such cruelties remonstrated and were promptly prosecuted for an insult to the army. A fine of 50 marks was imposed.

AS THE result of a series of preliminary tests of quick-firing guns, having in view the determination of a type of 6-pdr. for introduction into the Navy, Messrs. Hotchkiss and Co. have received orders from the Italian Admiralty to furnish three 6-pdrs. with the least delay possible for service in the Italian Navy.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was celebrated at many of our Army posts by Ireland's sons who have donned the blue. At Fort Missoula we note athletic games, races, greased pig, tug of war, etc., and a hop in the evening, while at Washington Barracks the "Shamrock Social Society" gave a grand ball, which, as a correspondent writes, was an "undeniable success."

LIEUTENANT J. F. McBLAIN, 9th Cavalry, has asked for a Court of Inquiry to report upon the allegations which led to the rejection of his nomination for promotion by the Senate Committee, who were nearly equally divided on a motion to reject offered by Senator Jewell.

THE Hancock fund was increased early in the week by a contribution of \$100 from "A Friend," another of \$100 from a second friend, and one of \$50 through General W. B. Franklin, making the total \$42,307. There has been a slight increase since.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Edward Maguire, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Washington, D. C., on public business. (S. O. H. Q., March 26.)

Lieut. C. P. Elliott, 4th Cav., is granted sick leave. (S. O. H. Q. A., March 26.)

Leave for one month—to commence on or about April 2—is granted Asst. Surg. John M. Banister, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 63, D. East, March 26.)

Surg. Henry McElderry, U. S. A., is relieved from duty in connection with the Exposition at New Orleans and assigned to the Department of the East upon expiration of his leave. (S. O. H. Q. A., March 26.)

Sick leave with permission to go beyond sea is granted Capt. Wm. M. Waterbury, 13th Infantry, for three months. (S. O. H. Q. A., March 26.)

WHY THE WAR ENDED.

(Ex-Confederate General Preston.)

ONCE when Sir Garnet Wolseley, the present commander of the English Army, asked me at a dinner party at Montreal if the South could not have held out longer I replied: "As a mere matter of physical endurance, yes; but do you know, sir, that in the four years of war through which we passed the South alone, with its few millions of people, lost more men in battle than England did in all its wars from William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria?" I spoke with some feeling, and it ended in a discussion as to the reason why the South did not continue to fight.

A NUMBER of Pittsburg capitalists have formed a company for the erection of steel works at Germantown, near Pittsburg. The plant will have two 5-ton Bessemer converters of the most modern pattern, and operations will be begun by January 1, 1887, giving employment to 250 men. The company has purchased 50 acres of land at Germantown.

JUSTICE IN THE ARMY—II.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

To LOP the Bureau of Military Justice would not be a step in the right direction, cutting off, as it were, a necessary adjunct, the right arm of the system.

Whether the officers should be fixed, or assignable under a permanent chief, may, perhaps, be a subject open to discussion, but it is not pertinent here.

Fixed or assignable, the personnel should be men of substantial character and worth, possessing a high order of legal talent and solid attainments, whose opinions always challenge respect, if not conviction, and who would be looked up to as the exponents of law.

There is a modification, General Logan's bill before the Senate, which needs scrutiny.

The substitution for the garrison court of three officers and judge-advocate, a court of one officer, a field officer or the second in command. Aside from the recommendations of persons high in authority, this field or executive officer's court has the great merit of assimilation to the court of the justice of the peace, the mayor's or the recorder's court—courts familiar to every one.

It would be unreasonable to expect better results by this change. To do so would require the belief that the judgment and wisdom of one man are better than the collective judgment and wisdom of three or four. It can in no way affect or diminish the number of cases—though it may, possibly, hide the number from the public eye. Neither can we expect a greater uniformity in sentences. According to their natures, some officers will always be severe, even to the extent of law, others always lenient; some variable as their moods, others having little discrimination, treating all cases and all offenders, old and young alike; but the greater number, however, equitable and just. If the results prove equally good it will be cause for congratulation. The gain will then be in a reader and more convenient form of justice, and the saving of time, one officer doing the work now required of four.

Before deciding that this gain is worth the having let us take another look at the problem. The garrison court—although somewhat cumbersome, it must be admitted—gives quite satisfactory results. The discipline of a post is in the hands of all its officers, and any censure on that discipline falls not alone on the post commander, but is shared, in a measure, by every one of his subordinates. A reprimand to him includes a reprimand to them. The enlisted men look, as they should, to their officers for protection, and I believe I state a general fact when I say that they confide in them, and are satisfied with the course of justice as administered at their hands in the capacity of courts. There can be no substantial reason alleged for change other than that of "convenience." The change to a summary process by a court of one officer would concentrate the power of discipline in one person. On his judgment would rest the peace, good order, and content of the command. He and his reviewing officer might hold diverse and irreconcilable views on discipline, and these views might clash and be a constant source of irritation. Again, they might not be on the very best of terms, causing friction and affecting the co-operation and harmony essential to success.

In more ways than one the executive officer might become a thorn in the flesh of his superior, which would have to be suffered because powerless to remove. The commanding officer would thus, to a large extent, be at the mercy of one subordinate for the good order of his post, and could be thwarted indirectly—not openly—in his efforts to maintain a high state of discipline. The garrison court is changeable in composition; the executive court could not be. The one gives the post commander latitude and power; the other would bind him to one officer. In the latter case the post commander could, with some show of reason, shove the responsibility for the state of discipline of his command on the second officer, the others being witnesses, not participants. I have heard some speak approvingly of a scene like this:

EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S COURT.

Prisoner. Judge. Witness.

Judge—What is this man's name?
Witness—Private McGowan, sir.
Judge—What is he charged with?
Witness—Covering too much ground in his walk, sir.

Judge—Ah! \$10 and ten days—next!
Put them in McGowan's place and they would sing, I fancy, a different tune! They would, then, have nothing to say against what they are pleased to call "red tape." Personally to me and other subordinate officers of posts the change would be welcome, relieving us of many an unpleasant and often inconvenient duty. It is not, however, a question of our gratification, but whether the interests of the Service would be better subserved by a modification. Balancing the probabilities and possibilities, I confess I am not enthusiastic for this change. The weight of authority appears to be for it, and I reluctantly fall in line, hoping that the experiment, if made, will prove our doubts and fears to be as fog before the morning sun. This court should not only be hedged in by proper restrictions, but provision be made that no officer shall be a judge in any case in which he is interested, against the will of the accused, and authorizing the appointment of the third or fourth officer for the trial of such cases.

The field officers' court, in time of war, is already provided for in the Articles of War, the necessity, expediency, and wisdom of which results from the inexorable logic of the force of circumstances.

With such improvements from time to time, in form and law, as wisdom and experience may suggest our system of jurisprudence is adequate. It is not the system that is at fault. I have already stated some of the apparent causes for dissatisfaction. They are apparent only. The plea of "Too much law," is mere subterfuge. Officers of the Army are able, with attention and the light they have, to grapple with most of the problems that present themselves in Courts-martial. To plead otherwise is to plead the baby act. The truth is, and I here, perhaps, touch the root of the evil, many officers have a distaste for Court-martial duty. They do not want to bother over cases. They regard their time and work as more important elsewhere. The paramount question, it would seem, is to get through

the thing. Impatient, and in a hurry to close up the business, the importance of questions involved, in cases trifling, perhaps, are overlooked or not duly considered. Off-hand decisions, trusting to the instinct of judgment, may be a speedy, but is certainly not a safe method of disposing of difficult questions. Charity inclines me to attribute many of the remarkable decisions of Courts-martial to hasty and inconsiderate action. For instance, it would be very unkind to accuse a Court of DELIBERATION, when it assumes Executive and Senatorial functions. If greater application was given to the legal points involved and a closer study to each case, in my opinion, there would be fewer remarkable decisions, fewer reviews, and little cause to fear publicity.

Justice being all important in the attainment of it time and attention cannot be better employed. The item of expense is a minor consideration. No expense absolutely necessary to attain the ends of justice is too great, and the question of expense should never stand in the way.

An impartial trial before a sworn Court, on specific accusations, with rights of challenge and counsel, on the best attainable evidence confined to the points at issue, should be the glory and pride of the Service. Pooh, pooh! as some officers may at the safeguards of law, it is observable that when officers are on trial they take every advantage the law affords, and frequently do not hesitate to shield themselves behind technicalities. I can say almost without fear of contradiction that the refinements of law have sprung mainly from cases involving officers. It is the cases of officers that we have to thank for the comments of the President on "Justice in the Army" and the presentation of the matter to Congress.

Peripatetic courts are advocated by many, prominently Generals Cooke and Maury in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, as a remedy for the defects under our system. The theory is that these courts, composed of officers selected solely on the ground of peculiar qualifications for this duty, will be able to accord equal and exact justice, make fewer mistakes, and secure a greater uniformity in sentences. The theory is good; no fault can be found with it. But what would be the results in practice? Have we any guarantee that officers would be selected solely for their qualifications? Have we not a better guarantee that this would not be the case? Are we sure that the details would not go by favoritism? That officers, not noted for especial fitness, who love going about, and ready for anything to get rid of irksome post and company duties, would be allowed to stay at home? That officers well qualified, who dislike to travel or leave their families or duties, would be made to serve against their wishes? Can we not prophesy that the plan of detailing by selection would become such a great and growing evil, that convening authorities would fall back on the rotating plan, following the roster, thus wiping out the distinctive feature? Admitting, for the sake of argument only, that these courts have better material than the average general courts, would the better results obtained compensate (unless the courts be numerous) for the delays that must ensue before trial? For the incarceration of innocent men months, perhaps, before they can establish their innocence? For the removal wholly of so many officers from their commands and other legitimate duties? Weighing the points pro and con, I find myself unable to agree with its advocates either as to the wisdom or expediency of the measure. When the War Department, the Commanding General, the Division and Department Commanders are of the opinion that the officers subject to their jurisdiction are not to be trusted in the capacity of courts, to measure out justice fairly and impartially, then, by all means, adopt this expedient. When that opinion prevails, however, resignations ought to be the order of the day.

One of the gravest objections I conceive to traveling courts would be the removal of a great educating force from the main body of officers. It is no mean factor in the discussion, to be carelessly brushed aside as of no account. Think for a moment of the delicate and responsible relations of commanders to the civil branch of the Government and to States and municipalities. Think of them in the late war in reference to the administration of military, martial, and international law! Think of them in reference to the military governments, and the reconstruction period carrying out the laws of Congress! Think of the duties of officers in reference to the settlement of claims! In reference to diplomatic and other governmental errands! Think of them in the different positions, as arbitrators on boundary questions, border troubles, international disputes, etc.! Say, does it not require well equipped judicial minds, habituated to the consideration of law and evidence, to meet these responsibilities? Our system of law, therefore, while reasonably fulfilling the purpose for which it was designed, serves incidentally as a legal training school, preparing officers for any duties requiring a knowledge of law and its application. If we had a little enquiry meeting, I could testify that court-martial duty has been for me a good school of application. It has widened my horizon. It has enabled me to see better the two sides of a question. It has enlarged my powers of discrimination. It has made me less opinionated. It has been a source of discipline to the mind, an educator of no little value.

To conclude, I can do no less than pay a tribute of respect to the system, and to express the hope that the spirit of it—under other and more perfect forms perhaps—will remain till that day when it shall cease to have application; "when nation shall not rise up against nation; neither learn war any more."

JOHN E. MYERS.

1st Lieut. 3d Artillery.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

ELECTRICITY IN TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

AMONG the latest applications of electricity is for the treatment of ailments to which the people of this country are particularly subject. These diseases of the nervous system, electricity in its improved mode of application at once relieves, and in a short time completely cures. Of the several methods devised for conducting a continuous current of electricity through the human system, the one introduced by Thumler and Co., 88 Maiden Lane, New York, has met with wonderful success, and seems to fill all the requirements of nature.

MOTIVE POWER FOR WAR-SHIPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

AS THE subject of motive power for warships is one that is now attracting much attention, and as I have devoted much time and study to it, and, therefore, may be able to express some original views, I take the liberty of forwarding this letter to the JOURNAL for publication, confiding in the liberality of its management, which does not exclude radical designs, provided they are based on common sense.

In designing the steam machinery of a warship the following facts should be kept clearly in view: that the engines best adapted to the requirements of a swift passenger steamer are entirely unsuited to the demands of a warship.

The swift passenger steamer requires engines which will develop power with the utmost economy at the high speed at which they are constantly run, without regard to economy of fuel at low speed. As the warship consumes by far the greater part of her fuel supply (probably 95 per cent.) at low speed, economy of fuel at that speed is a very important factor in the design of her engines.

The swift passenger steamer requires comparatively heavy engines, capable of developing a high speed, with economy of fuel, week after week, while the warship requires engines capable of attaining a still higher speed, which, however, she would use only on rare occasions, for short periods of time when chasing down an enemy, or when escaping from a superior force; therefore, economy of fuel at high speed is not of vital importance to a warship, while economy of fuel at low speed is the governing factor in her sea endurance.

The modern warship should have an emergency speed of 18 or 20 knots per hour; while 9 or 10 knots is sufficient for the passage speed, at which the great part of the fuel would be consumed, while steaming from port to port.

At the extreme limits of a class; there would, of course, be exceptions to this rule; but the proper thing to do, is to provide for the great probabilities, and trust to chance for the exceptions. Provision for every contingency, on a limited displacement, would not fail to lower the average result otherwise attainable.

There would be no need to exert the high emergency power in time of peace, except for extra drills, in order to familiarize the officers and men with their duties; and in addition thereto in time of war, to take the ship into, or out of action; fuel for this purpose might therefore be regarded as engine ammunition of which sufficient to run five days continuously would be ample, inasmuch as the guns would expend their entire complement of ammunition, in less than three hours, by rapid and continuous firing.

At the present time the steam machinery of warships is patterned after that of the merchant service, inasmuch as it is so excessively heavy, that if sufficient horse power is applied to attain high speed, the ship is so loaded down with steam machinery, that but little weight-carrying capacity is left for anything else.

The average weight of the steam machinery of the British Navy is 320 lbs. per I. H. P. for the Ironclad, 380 lbs. per I. H. P. for the Ironclad, 440 lbs. per I. H. P. for the Ironclad, and 577 lbs. per I. H. P. in the existing first-class torpedo boats, while the steam machinery of the Chicago is 419 lbs., and that of the Boston and Atlanta is 448 lbs. per I. H. P.

The difference between 577 lbs. in the torpedo boats, and 448 lbs. in the Boston and Atlanta, seems to be a high price to pay for economy in the consumption of a small percentage of the fuel, to be obtained by its use, on rare occasions, for short periods of time, particularly when we consider that this ponderous machinery itself has to be carried at the high speed, and that additional power must be applied to overcome the resistance incident to its weight.

At the present time the steam machinery of the warships of all nations is designed to effect economy in the consumption of a very small proportion of the fuel used, and for wasteful extravagance in the consumption of the much greater proportion, and is handicapped with an enormous weight, in order to produce that result.

The remedy for this state of affairs is the application to warships of the light running, rapid moving engines, constructed entirely of steel and bronze, similar to those applied to the torpedo boats, whereby great strength and power are obtained on a light weight; and by a division of the power among separate engines, so as to disconnect a part when running at low speed.

Such engines if increased in weight to 115.4 lbs. per I. H. P., or 100 per cent., would have ample endurance for the emergency power of a warship, would develop power at low speed, with the utmost attainable economy, and would by their light weight permit of the application of sufficient power to attain a high emergency speed.

For the sake of illustration we will take the hull of the British despatch steamer Mercury, of 3,735 tons displacement, which has made a speed of 18.87 knots, with 7,500 I. H. P. Power, having steam machinery weighing 983 tons. If the same power were applied to the Mercury the same power would weigh but 386.4 tons, thereby gaining 596.6 tons, which if applied to vessel defence, and V gunshields would produce a swift vessel, with great sea endurance, invulnerable to shot and shell.

Referring to the British torpedo boat Childers, we find she has compound engines 34 ft. high, with cylinders 14 in. and 24½ in. diameter, and 16 in. stroke of piston. If these engines were amplified to 1875 I. H. P. their cylinders would measure 19½ in. and 34 in. diameter, with 21 in. stroke of piston, and would be 11.9 ft. high.

If two such engines were applied to each screw shaft of the Mercury, she would have machinery capable of developing a high emergency power, and of running with great economy, at a low speed, thereby augmenting her sea endurance, as but one set of compound engines would be used in each shaft—the others being disconnected—thereby avoiding the great loss from friction, and radiation incident to a large engine developing a small power.

The small screws appropriate for such a type of engines, being deeply submerged, would give a very high efficiency in the application of the power, economically produced, as friction is the same at all depths, while the thrust of the screw increases rapidly with the immersion; thereby avoiding the undue loss from skin friction incident to the present large screws.

There is not a first class locomotive shop in the country that could not produce such engines with facility, for they bear a close analogy to the ordinary work of such establishments, while there are at present only four firms in the country equipped with the plant necessary for the construction of the ponderous, clumsy, horizontal engines now put in warships.

Thornycroft, the most successful builder of torpedo boats, uses one of his own torpedo boat engines to drive the machinery of his establishment, and finds it develops power with great efficiency and economy.

Light running, swift moving engines, analogous to those of the torpedo boats, in many features, are now being generally applied in industrial establishments, displacing the heavy, centrally located engine formerly used. The smaller engines being applied directly to the machine to be run, in-

stead of running shafting to the machine, thereby avoiding the loss from friction, and radiation, due to running a large engine to produce a small power, when there is no more required.

The lack of mechanical endurance of the torpedo boat machinery applies far more to the boiler than to the engine; and as the boiler has no great strain put upon it, except when running at high emergency speed, it will therefore be seen that an increase of boiler, amounting to 100 per cent., will so much modify the intensity of action, producing the strain, as to materially increase the endurance to the extent required for the emergency power of a warship.

The vertical cylinder, direct acting engines of the torpedo boats, amplified in size, and increased in weight to 115.4 lbs. per I. H. P., or 100 per cent., would exceed in sea endurance the ponderous, clumsy, horizontal engines, now put in warships, which are notoriously difficult to keep in repair.

The only excuse for the application of horizontal engines to warships was that they could be protected below the water line, but now, since the development of such great power by the torpedo boat type of engine, of such small height that it can be put below the water line of the lightest draught vessel, there is no excuse for any further applications of horizontal engines whatever.

The great power developed by the torpedo boat type of engines is due to their high piston speed, which is over 1,000 ft. per minute, but as the steam enters the cylinder at a speed of 1,000 ft. per second, it will be seen a still higher speed, and consequently greater power might be developed, if it was not for the racking effect, produced by the great momentum of the reciprocating parts.

The momentum of the reciprocating parts is measured by their weight multiplied by the square of their velocity, consequently a decrease of weight would admit of a higher piston speed, and greater transmission of power by the same engine.

Mr. Wm. Frisvuth, of Philadelphia, claims to be able to produce aluminum for \$1.25 per lb. A bronze of this metal can be made having the same strength as the best steel, with only one third its weight, and if the reciprocating parts of the engines described, consisting of the pistons, piston rods, connecting rods, and crank pin bruses, were made of this metal, the piston speed, and consequently the power transmitted, might be increased almost 75 per cent., without any increase of momentum.

The weight of the reciprocating parts of an engine, of the type and proportions of that of the *Chidlers*, if amplified to 1,875 I. H. Power, and augmented in weight 50 per cent., which would be sufficient for those special parts, would if made of steel be 1607.5 lbs. If made of aluminum bronze of equal strength to the steel, the weight would be only 502.5 lbs.

If the engines were run at the same piston speed that is now attained with steel, and the 75 per cent. increase of power, made available by the use of the lighter metal, was held in reserve for a great emergency, they would possess remarkable powers of endurance.

The English, being the pioneers in ocean steam navigation, have set an example of excessive weight in steam machinery which is unnecessary in a merchant vessel, and entirely incompatible with the requirements of a warship. They have fashioned their steam machinery after the style of their pleasure carriages, which are almost as heavy as our brick carts.

Everyone, familiar with English machinery, will bear testimony to the heavy ponderous manner in which their designers have dealt out weights in all their designs; for from the mechanism of a sewing machine up to the motive power of an armor clad the same excessive ponderosity is apparent.

By the sharp competition of rival private English builders of torpedo boats; the steam machinery was reduced to 57.7 lbs., but even that is exceeded in lightness by the Herreshoff yacht *Stiletto*, which has steam machinery weighing but 30 lbs. per I. H. P.

As the Advisory Board was told three years ago, the road to supremacy in warship construction is parallel to that by which excessive weight can be taken from steam machinery and judiciously disposed in armor protection, thereby making an armored ship out of an unarmored one, without any reduction of speed, and increasing the fighting power ten fold per ton of displacement.

N. B. CLARK, Chief Engineer, U. S. Navy, (retired.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1886.

MANŒUVRES BY FRENCH IRONCLADS.

THE Secretary of State has transmitted to the Navy Department the following communication from the U. S. consul at Marseilles, dated March 3, 1886:

It may perhaps be known to the Department that during the month of April an important series of experiments will be made by the French ironclad and torpedo fleet in the neighborhood of Toulon. These operations will engage the six large mailed frigates which constitute the Mediterranean squadron, and 30 or 40 of the new torpedo vessels which now form so important an adjunct to the French Navy. The exercises will include, among many other points, that of coaling and provisioning torpedo vessels from supply ships at open sea in rough weather, and exhaustive experiments with liquid fuel.

Nearly all the European Governments have designated boards of military and naval officers to attend and observe these operations, which are expected to demonstrate practically numerous points in modern naval practice, which have not hitherto passed the experimental stage. I am informed that it is not officially known at Toulon whether the United States Government has appointed any board of visitors to witness these proceedings and report their results. But as inasmuch as the subject would seem to be one of timely and important interest to our Government and people, I beg leave to suggest that in case no formal commission has been or should be appointed by the United States Government for this purpose, I would be glad, with the permission of the Department, to attend the more important operations, in company with Gen. Thaddeus P. Mott, the U. S. Consul General at Toulon, and make to you the best report that we might be able under the circumstances to prepare. For this duty I should have, personally, no other technical equipment than experience as an Army officer during the Civil War, but Gen. Mott was not only one of the most accomplished artillerymen of the U. S. Army, but during his residence at Toulon he has studied the construction and tactics of mailed and torpedo ships with a thoroughness and intelligence which would render his observations authoritative and valuable. It is not contemplated, of course, that this informal enterprise, if approved, will involve any expense to the Government, and it is only suggested with extreme diffidence to meet the contingency that the United States Army and Navy should not be more formally and competently represented. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK H. MASON, Consul.

(From the Washington Hatchet.)

GRANT AND BADEAU.

THE story about Adam Badeau being ordered out of Gen. Grant's house has come out. The details are not all entirely correct, however. When Badeau first learned of Grant's intention to write a book he regarded it as an infringement on his patent. He had written a life in three volumes which had never had a very large sale, and the memoirs could entirely throttle whatever chance there was left for it. He was willing to compromise, however, on an interest in the Grant book, which he did not get. Meanwhile he lived in the Grant House in New York, and was helping the General in his work. He had access to all the papers and documents which were being used. Quite suddenly this access was cut off and he was requested to leave. Among a few people the alleged cause of his dismissal was known, and probably Col. Fred Grant will not hesitate to tell it if Mr. Badeau insists on getting pay for the work he did on the Grant book. At the same time Mr. Badeau should get his pay.

THE STATE TROOPS.

A NEW YORK CAMP PROBLEM.

As the conference committee which now has the appropriation bill for the National Guard of New York under consideration has agreed upon the amount asked for by Adjt.-Gen. Josiah Porter, there will, of course, be an encampment at Peekskill during the coming summer. In fact, the organizations to go there were selected some time ago. The financial question, however, is not the only difficulty to be overcome by the administration in connection with this matter. There is a problem of a peculiar nature, the proper solution of which will require all the tact and military sense of the Albany authorities. With the exception of the 69th, every one of the regiments selected is way below the required standard in point of numbers, instruction, and efficiency generally. To put them into camp separately in turn could, therefore, hardly produce much good, because on account of their limited size the system of instruction would have to be curtailed accordingly and their commanders would hardly find any incentive to go beyond the usual routine to which they are accustomed. Of course, the general assumption is that the regiments will, by the temporary addition of sufficient separate companies, be brought up to a respectable regimental standard, and it is supposed that this arrangement would settle the difficulty in an easy manner and satisfactorily to all. In connection with this measure, however, the question suggests itself: Would such a proceeding be wise and just and would it have the desired result? We believe not. It is well known that the average separate company is superior in material, instruction, and discipline to the average regiment (with a few exceptions) in either the 1st, 2d, or 4th Division. Would it be fair, or advantageous, or acceptable to these companies to transform them into so many tails to the kites of inferior organizations, several of which are commanded by officers of limited experience, and, therefore, as much in need of instruction as the organizations under their charge? Could sufficient improvement to compensate the State for its outlay be made with such an arrangement? No military man who understands the matter will answer these questions in the affirmative, and it is plain that different arrangements from those adopted in former years will have to be made to suit the situation of the coming season.

The best plan would therefore be to attach no separate companies to any regiment, but arrange them into provisional regiments under competent commanders, to be selected by the Adjutant General, or place them under the direct charges of instructors selected from the general staff. These provisional regiments should be composed of no less than 10, and if possible, 12 companies.

A regiment, 300 or 400 strong, placed in camp by itself can not accomplish much in the way of improvement, and as this, or still less, will be about the size of those detailed to go there next season, it will perhaps become necessary to adopt the brigade system with the permanent regiments after all, at least for one year. We do not believe in it for good reasons, and have so stated on many occasions, but circumstances alter cases, and here it seems the only way out of the difficulty. Let a good, practical brigade commander be selected, put two regiments into camp at one time, and it will not only facilitate instruction but shorten the term of the entire encampment. To send organizations which are mere skeletons to camp by themselves is throwing away money and trouble alike, and it is the duty of the administration to prevent any waste of this sort.

There may be other means of accomplishing the proper thing than those suggested above. We hope, however, that the situation is appreciated at Albany, and that steps will be taken to set matters right in time. That the task is a difficult and delicate one, no one will deny.

SECOND DIVISION SIGNAL CORPS.

At the Friday evening drill and instruction of the 2d Division Signal Corps, at the 18th Regiment Armory, March 19, Gen. Molineux appeared unexpectedly and gave two messages to test the progress of instruction. The first message, 91 letters, was correctly transmitted in 12 minutes, or at the rate of 7½ letters a minute. The second one of 49 letters was still more rapidly executed in 5 minutes, or 10 letters a minute. Thanks to the hospitable 13th Regiment and Gen. Barnes, these "houseless orphans" of the National Guard have been furnished with armory accommodations and enabled to make good progress during the winter.

NEW YORK.

The 3d Gatling Battery, Capt. H. S. Rasquin, had their first drill in the new armory on Monday, March 8. Three officers, 12 non-commissioned officers, and 25 privates were present. The movements were those laid down in the beginning of the school of the battery and the commands were given and executed with promptness, and all seemed to be much interested in their work. At times, however, some of the sergeants were somewhat careless in their movements and not quite soldierly.

Major Stephen H. Olin, of the staff of Brigadier-

General Louis Fitzgerald, commanding the 2d Brigade, lectured at the 71st Regiment Armory, on Saturday evening, March 20, on riots, in a graphic and interesting manner. At the conclusion of the lecture Gen. Fitzgerald invited discussion on the subject expounded, and Col. Geo. D. Scott, of the 8th regiment, in responding to the invitation called attention to a matter which requires prompt attention—the defenceless condition in which our armories are generally left. He did not refer to the 71st regiment particularly, but, as an example, cited the fact that he entered that armory on this occasion without meeting a single soul, and had to wander around for a considerable time before he could find somebody to direct him to the room where the meeting was held. He came to the conclusion that under present custom any armory might be captured by six resolute men at any time. This is an undeniable fact and his views accord exactly with our own experience on the subject. Col. Scott's suggestion to keep a few men on guard in each armory at all times, is very reasonable, and should be carefully considered before dismissing it as impracticable. Quartermaster Courtenay of the 71st spoke on the same subject.

On Saturday, April 3, the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association will hold its Ninth Games. The exhibition will begin at 8 p. m. Admission, 50 cts.

An election for a captain of Company A, 22d Regt., in place of Major George A. Miller, has been ordered for Friday, April 2. 1st Lieut. William E. Preece will doubtless be elected.

The 22d Regiment has been ordered out for battalion drill—Companies E, G, H, I, K, March 29 and April 5; A, B, C, D, and F, Friday, April 2 and 9.

Col. Willoughby Powell, who commanded Company K, 13th Regiment, during the war, was elected captain of Company B, of that regiment, on Friday evening, March 19.

Major Archibald D. Russell, who has held that position in the 8th Regiment since Feb. 2, 1883, has resigned.

The election of field officers in the 23d Regiment on Monday, March 22, resulted in the choice of ex-Major Chas. L. Fincke for Colonel, and Maj. Alexander S. Bacon for Lieut.-Col.

The 22d Regiment have decided upon a reception with an exhibition drill by bugle call, dress parade, and review at Madison Square Garden about the end of April, probably the 26th.

Ex-Captain Joseph D. Quin, of the 8th Regiment, and the first President of the Veteran Corps of that organization, died on Friday, March 19, at his residence, 16 West 9th street. He was buried on Monday, March 22, a large number of the veterans attending.

The gold and silver medals to be presented to the first and second winners in the athletic contests of the 12th Regiment Athletic Association at their armory on Monday evening, April 26, 1886, are on exhibition in the window of Lamberson, Furman, and Co., agents for E. Remington and Sons' Fire Arms, 283 and 285 Broadway, New York. The medals are exceedingly handsome.

The third of the course of lectures to the officers of the 1st Division will be given on Saturday evening, March 27, at the 7th Regiment Armory. A paper will be read by Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford on "Rifle Practice," one by Dr. Cyrus Edson relating to the Medical Department, and one by Lieut.-Col. H. B. Masters on the duties of Quartermasters and Commissaries. The fourth and last meeting will be held at the same place on Saturday evening, April 24, at which time a paper on the means of attack and defence in street riots will be read by Lieut.-Col. B. S. Church, Division Engineer, and also a paper on military organizations.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

COLONEL CLARK commanded a battalion of six commands of 12 files at the drill of Companies E, (Capt. G. B. Rhoad) and F (Capt. Daniel Appleton), on Tuesday evening, March 23. The old movements executed during the first series of battalion drills during the present season were abandoned and the more advanced manœuvres were taken up on this occasion. These drills have proved advantageous over the old system of former years in many respects. They have given subaltern officers and non-commissioned officers the opportunity to practice as company commanders which they never had before; they have demonstrated to the regiment that the large battalions formerly assembled for such purposes were too large and unwieldy and productive of no good, and by utilizing the ordinary company drill nights the men have been relieved from the extra strain put upon them formerly, when battalion drills took place in addition to the regular company drills. The regiment is growing so large now that two companies furnish a battalion almost as large as any of the ordinary 1st and 2d Division regiments. The movements were promptly and rapidly executed, and the drill was a very good one, but the frequent halts and the old method of executing the majority of the evolutions, only from the right, gave to the whole an appearance of antiquity not consistent with modern ideas on the subject. After some preliminary evolutions in column of fours the instructor at once proceeded to the formation of close column of divisions on the right, and afterwards on the left with deployments into column of fours to the front, and then followed with similar movements to the right and left, and deployments in a similar manner. These movements, repeated several times, were well executed, and everything went smoothly until a change of direction by the right flank was ordered. The command was promptly obeyed, but the three rear divisions instead of taking their new positions by oblique marches, as prescribed in par. 495, proceeded there by marching parallel to the old alignment and making a full change of direction of 90 degrees on arriving opposite their places in the new column. Whether the instructor noticed this or not we cannot tell, but he certainly did not make the required correction.

The movements following comprised closings in mass on first and rear companies and the taking of wheeling distance (uninteresting movements and so well known to the regiment that it seems hardly worth while to incorporate them in a working drill), advances in column of divisions, changes of direction in column of divisions, marching by the flank, right and left by companies, formations of divisions right and left oblique, advances in line in double and single rank, double column movements, with

deployments to both flanks and by two movements, changes of front on right and left companies, formations into single and back into double rank, marches by wheels in division and company column, rectifications of alignment, etc., etc., and wound up with the firings by company, rank, wing, battalion, and file. Generally these were correctly executed, but in the single rank evolutions the fours in several cases lost distance and came into line in a scraggy manner, quite unusual in this armory. Some of the volleys were not up to the 7th Regiment standard, and occasionally a piece would snap before the command "fire." With these exceptions the drill was handsome. It would be well, though, to say that non-commissioned staff officers are subject to tactical rules as well as the rest of the battalion, and the left general guide should, therefore, bear in mind that a correct military bearing in every respect, and strict attention to the commands, is required on his part as well as that of the youngest private, in order to make the drill a success, and that careless attitudes and go-as-you-please methods on any duty cannot be tolerated in non-commissioned officers especially. In the 7th every non-commissioned officer should be a model to those of inferior rank, and while this is the generally supposition, it was certainly not borne out on this occasion in the case we cite.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

The short battalion drill on Monday evening, March 22, was preceded by an inspection by Major Francis E. Webb, A. D. C. to Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward, commanding the 1st Brigade. Four companies were engaged, ranging from 20 down to 8 or 9 files. While a company of 20 files presents a quite respectable front and is about all that can be conveniently handled in this armory, the whole turnout if considered in connection with a recent statement in a daily paper, that the regiment is over 700 strong, rather demonstrates that the attendance is slack. The small company referred to is one recently taken in hand by a new captain when it was on the verge of complete dissolution, and is now reported as picking up rapidly. The number present represented about 90 per cent. of its entire strength, which is a better percentage than any of the other larger companies present could produce.

Col. Jones who was in command broke the battalion into column of fours and marched it around the hall several times before forming for inspection. The step was too short and too rapid, the changes of direction were irregular and wild, no attention being paid to touch of elbow, and the consequence was that the companies rapidly lost distance. These defects gradually corrected themselves to a certain extent as the march proceeded, but it took some time before things assumed sufficient shape to enable the commander to give the command for the fours to wheel into line. One company commander here failed to step to the front promptly after dressing. The companies then wheeled into column for inspection, which, as the inspector examined every piece, took a long time, and the drill at the conclusion had to be shortened accordingly. It seems to us that Tactics intend that in giving the command open boxes, the Captain should place himself three yards in front of the right file, facing to the left. In several cases on this occasion captains gave this command from the front and centre of the company. Considerable awkwardness was manifested in throwing up the muskets for inspection, nor could the whole manual be rated as first class, and yet in some of the motions the battalion showed a degree of snap which was entirely lacking in the others. After inspection the battalion was re-formed with equalized fronts for drill, which began with a break by fours from the right to the left fairly executed, which was followed by a formation of close column of companies on the left, also promptly and fairly executed. In taking wheeling distance the small company fronts were evidently not taken into consideration and the intervals in some cases became too large. A company right forward fours right brought the battalion in column of fours, which were wheeled into line to be followed by a wheel into column of companies and then a formation of divisions left oblique, a return to company column by the command right by companies, a break into fours, and wheel into line ended the drill. The movements were rapid, but not characterized by a high order of precision; distances in wheeling into line were rendered more or less defective through imperfectly instructed pivot men, and there was a conspicuous lack of set up all through the battalion. The bearing of the sentries on post showed but little, if any, of the effects of the Monday evening guard drills which have taken place for some time. While the command in place rest removes the strain of silence, it still requires the men to remain in their places and behave in a military manner. Such antics on the part of soldiers in ranks as knocking off each other's caps into the middle of the room, are signs of bad discipline and should not be allowed in future. Officers on battalion drill stand at attention and remain silent except where tactics require them to act otherwise. One officer on this, as well as on several previous occasions, disregarded this rule.

Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

COMPANIES E, K, I, H, and G, which reported for battalion drill on Monday, March 22, with an aggregate of 81 files, were equalized as six commands of 12 files each, under command of Colonel Camp. Lieut.-Col. W. J. Harding, on account of severe illness in his family, was unable to be present, while Major George A. Miller made his first appearance on drill as a field officer. It was a good drill, commencing with the customary march in column of fours, then proceeded at once to the ployments into close column by division, and ended with the manual in open ranks and the firings. The movements also included two changes of front, on first and tenth companies, and some deployments from close column faced to the rear. With the exception of the two last mentioned the entire programme had been gone over before in the armory as well as in our columns. With their good division commanders there were no vital mistakes, and a recital of the movements in detail would, therefore, not be of interest. There were some small balks in the deployments, but they were not due to ignorance or carelessness, but rather to a misunderstanding of the commands. A deployment

ordered on third division was executed on the first evidently through a misinterpretation of the word "third," and in another instance, in a close column formation on first division left in front, the instructor ordered fours left instead of fours right, but only one division executed the command literally; the other two went to the right, and the balk was only very slight. The dressing was rapid and prompt, the guides were well posted, and the loadings and firings well executed.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. Chas. L. Pincke.

THE report on the presentation of the iron cross to the 23d Regiment crowded out of our last week's issue the following reports on several battalion drills in the same organization which had taken place previously. The first took place Monday, March 8, under command of Lieut.-Col. John B. Frothingham, assisted by Major A. S. Bacon. The drill was preceded by a guard mount at 7.45 p. m., the details being marched on twice before the guard passed in review. The assembly for the battalion drill proper was sounded at 8.23 p. m., the command forming equalized as 5 companies of 12 files each at 8.30 in a prompt manner. The drill lasted until 10 o'clock, and included the following movements: Opening and closing ranks, which was repeated several times, and followed by the manual of arms in open ranks, with the front rank faced about. The manual was very good, which remark may also be applied to the advances in line, which were next on the programme. The battalion next executed some very correct general alignments on lines parallel to the original front, but failed to obtain equal success when the same was attempted on an oblique line, and only after several repetitions was the movement performed in a manner satisfactory to the instructor. The marches in column of fours, and especially the changes of direction, were exceedingly well done. The instructor then proceeded to the formations of line on the right and left and to the front, in both movements much attention being paid to the firings by company, rank and file, which were generally well executed, some of the volleys being particularly excellent. When officers and men became steady and firm in the execution of these movements the line was formed to the front, faced to the rear, in quick and double time, and the opening fire immediately on coming into line on the right and left was generally steadily and promptly taken up. Officers and men were attentive and painstaking, and the drill deserves the term of a successful working performance.

The next drill on Wednesday, March 10, with 5 commands of 12 files, included similar movements, and was also preceded by a guard mount at 7.45 p. m. Lieut.-Col. Frothingham again commanded, but the place of Major Bacon was filled by Capt. A. C. Smith. Assembly sounded at 8.15 and the formation was completed at 8.27. We do not give the movements because there was no deviation from the rotation given above, and the fact that the drill was quite successful from beginning to finish is all the comment necessary.

A third drill on the same principles, with a battalion of equal size, took place March 12.

THE MESS.

Few people in America know, I fancy, says a correspondent of the Providence Journal, that Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, dyed his moustache and beard, which were originally blonde. In his youth, about the time of the battle of Novara, he found that his light moustache did not give his face the vigorous character that he desired, and he asked for a bottle of hair dye. In putting it on carelessly he splashed some of it on his face, and the next day not only was his moustache blackened, but his skin was darkened and blotched and as he thought that his face looked stronger and more manly for it he kept up this strange habit of painting himself to the very last. He was very witty, and numberless bon mots of his are told. A couple of examples will suffice. One day as he was passing through Como the municipality gave him a luncheon. As he was complimenting the Syndic on the excellence of his wine, the poor man modestly replied that they had some that was even better. "Ah! And I suppose you are keeping it for a better occasion," said the King, as he emptied his glass. Another time, as he was going up the belfry of the church he took off his sword, which was in his way, and handed it to his aide-de-camp to hold for him. The officer mechanically drew the sword from the scabbard, and was a little amazed to see engraved on the blade, "Evviva la Repubblica." When the King came down his aide expressed his surprise to him. "You goose," said the King, "don't you know that one must always have two strings to his bow?"

While on the old Navy, says a gossip in the Philadelphia Times, "the death of Nunzio Finelli recalls that he, like many another good chef, was brought over to this country by a United States officer from the Mediterranean in the *Constellation*, under the late Commodore Henry A. Adams, of Philadelphia. Some of the old sea dogs were noted for their gastronomic tastes, and the cabin table of many an old liner or sloop, before the war, excelled in its cuisine. Many of these passed into clubs or private establishments on coming to this country when the vessel went out of commission, and, like the late Finelli, gained a national reputation by their aptitude and skill in the delicate art of catering." The late Commodore Barrett was one of the naval officers to whom the United States was indebted for the importation of good cooks.

Crowfoot, the Blackfoot Chief, received a perpetual pass over the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and in acknowledgment of his thanks sent the following letter: "Great Chief of the Railway, W. C. Van Horn—I salute you O Chief, O Great. I am pleased with railway key, opening road free to me. The chains and rich covering of your name writing, its wonderful power to open the road show the greatness of your chiefness. I have done. Crowfoot."

First Congressman—Where have you been lately? I haven't seen you.

Second Ditto—Haven't you heard? I've been on the biggest kind of a jamboree. More wine and

cigars and more fun than I ever saw. You ought to have been with us.

First Ditto—Been on an investigating committee? Second Ditto—Investigating humbug. Better'n that. Been to the funeral of Congressman Pitts-buster of Squedunk. Beats an investigation all w flinders.—New York Graphic.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have had for some time before us the two noble volumes giving Lieut. Greely's record of his "Three Years of Arctic Service, an account of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition of 1881-4, and the attainment of the farthest North." It is one of the most interesting of all the series of Arctic narratives that have succeeded each other since Sir John Ross undertook his inquiry into the possibility of a northwest passage with his Majesty's ships *Isabella* and *Alexander*. Though not primarily an expedition for exploration Greely's proved most successful in this respect, and was novel in the sense of being the first conducted by an army officer, the sledge journey of Lieut. Schwatka having the definite and limited purpose of searching for the Franklin relics. Naval officers incline to the opinion that its chief misfortunes were due to the fact that it was so strictly military, and was limited in its means of escape from the closing hardships which give so melancholy a coloring to this narrative, by obstacles that would have proved much less formidable to men accustomed to the sea. But if our sailors had no part in the expedition itself the fame of the Naval Service was associated with it at the end. Still, Lieut. Greely holds that "this wise Act of Congress in offering a bounty to the whalers was the turning point in our (their) fortunes and exemplifies the importance of utilizing all the resources when the honor or credit of the Nation is at stake." Had the whalers delayed their voyage, he further says, or had they looked unkindly on the work, the relief squadron must have missed some of their opportunities, and despite their great zeal and daring, reached Sabine days later, which meant the extermination of the party. Lieut. Greely's comments upon Lieut. Garlington's failure we forbear to copy further than this, which sums up the whole: "His action in taking every ounce of food he could carry when turning southward cannot be justified, nor his retaining and feeding a large dog under such circumstances. * * * Others may justify this extreme prudence for his own party, but I can hardly be expected to." The narrative throughout is a frank one; frank in its acknowledgment of service and equally frank in criticisms, which reveal the fact that the expedition was not wholly harmonious. Lieut. Kislisbury was, for example, relieved from duty at his own request, before the vessel which carried the party to its destination was out of sight, and though he was too late to get away, another member, Mr. Clay, returned in her to the United States "to promote the harmony and interests of the expedition." The responsibility for this is placed upon Dr. Pavy, who is criticised to an extent that seems to us to go beyond the limits of good taste, in view of the fact that he is not here to reply, and those who know him best declare that he was not a man of the character described. Still, these matters of personal concern do not affect the value of the narrative, which is destined to take its place among the classics of Arctic literature. The publishers, Messrs. Chas. Scribner's Sons, have contributed their part in these admirably printed volumes, containing nearly 100 fine illustrations besides the official maps and charts carried in a pocket in the cover.

The second volume of Gen. Grant's personal recollections will be ready for delivery about the 1st of May. Next Fall C. L. Webster and Co. will publish the memoirs of Gen. George B. McClellan, which were finished by him shortly before his death. Mr. Webster thinks they will create a decided sensation, as he criticises the actions and motives of Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck very vigorously and in his usual outspoken way.

The glowing tribute to the late Gen. McClellan by Mr. J. B. Nicholson, at a meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, held last month to take steps towards the erection of a suitable monument, has appeared in pamphlet form.

The American Ornithologists Union have issued a very timely Bulletin protesting against the present wholesale destruction of our native birds.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery held March 3, the following were elected: Lt. E. B. Townsend, U. S. V.; Lieut. A. W. Greely, U. S. A.; Col. Chas. Fair, U. S. V.; Capt. B. W. Perkins, U. S. V.; Lieut. Charles Belknap, U. S. N.; Major Charles F. Lewis, U. S. V., and Colonel C. W. Doubleday, U. S. V. At a meeting to be held April 8, the following will be balloted for: Capt. J. N. Potts, U. S. V.; Major A. Van Hook, U. S. V.; Major J. Lyman, U. S. V.; and Mr. C. G. B. Conger. The following committee has been appointed to nominate officers, to be voted for at the annual meeting to be held May 5: Rear Admiral J. J. Almy, Gen. Abner Baird, Engineer-in-Chief C. H. Loring, Col. R. N. Batchelder, Col. J. M. Whittemore, Major W. B. Slack, Gen. B. C. Card, Major M. S. Hopkins, and Capt. H. P. Goddard. The Pennsylvania Commandery, in an obituary notice of the late Major General Hancock, after recounting his eminent services, say: "We cherish a grateful pride in the recollection of his long-time nearness to us as our immediate commander; we rejoice that through his service as the first head of the commandery-in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, his name and fame are indissolubly linked with the Order itself; even as his memory is bound in with our affectionate enduringly; and, thus remembering and thus mourning him, our heartfelt sympathies go out toward those who alone can feel his loss more deeply than ourselves."

At a meeting of the Michigan Commandery to be held at Detroit April 7 the following will be balloted for: Capt. J. T. Patton, U. S. V.; Gen. O. L. Spaulding, U. S. V.; Capt. R. C. Olin, U. S. V., and Lieut. Digby V. Bell, U. S. V. At the annual meeting May 5 in Detroit a banquet will be given this year.

The Board of Officers of the Signal Service convened to examine Mr. A. J. Devore's system of forecasting the weather, have reported that as a number of his predictions have failed of fulfillment, they think the system of no practical value.

THE St. Johnsbury, Vt., Granite Company is making a Confederate soldiers' monument, to be erected at Camden, Ark. On one side will be this inscription:

"We care not whence they came,
Dear is their lifeless clay,
Whether unknown or known to fame;
Their cause and country still the same;
They died—and wore the gray."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. F. E.—You stand No. 10 on Commissary Sergeant list.

F. A. D.—Capt. Asa H. Holgate, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., resigned Dec. 9, 1875.

G. T.—Assistant Engineer H. E. Rhoades, U. S. N., is on the retired list of the Navy, and can be addressed at 307 E. 116th street, New York City.

Loyalty asks: In what corps was Light Battery L, 4th Artillery, at the time (July to December, 1862), stationed at Suffolk, Va.? *Ans.*—7th Army Corps, Dept. of Virginia. Major General Dix, commanding, with headquarters at Fort Monroe, Va.

A. C. F.—General Lovell H. Rousseau resigned Nov. 30, 1866, and was elected to Congress. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the Regular Army March 28, 1867, and brevetted major-general. He died at New Orleans January 7, 1890, while in command of the Department of Louisiana.

Caster.—Andrew McAllister, cadet engineer, U. S. Navy, was found physically disqualified after completion of six years' course at the Academy, and was dropped from the Service Dec. 31, 1884. His address at that time was Brooklyn, N. Y.

F. A. P. asks: In successive formations, when the guides arrive on the line, should they invert their pieces, faced to the front or after facing towards the point of rest? *Ans.*—There is nothing requiring guides in this case to face to the front at all and there is no necessity for such a proceeding. They should invert their pieces while facing to the point of rest.

C. A. asks: Is there any prospect of the 12th U. S. Infantry being ordered away from Sackett's Harbor, and if so where will it probably go? *Ans.*—We have heard nothing of a change of station for the 12th Inf., but as it has been East since September, 1882, it is not improbable that it may go West before long. Where it will go when a change is ordered cannot, of course, now be said.

Infantry comes from the Latin *infans*, a child; Italian, *infante*; French, *infanterie*; English, *infantry*. At one time that portion of an army on foot consisted mainly of lads, and the foot soldier was thus, in good-natured badinage, termed a child. There still exists this tendency to address soldiers as children, and lead men—though they may be grizzled veterans—to death or glory with "Allons, mes enfants," or "Come on, my lads."

H. M. F. asks: 1. We were executing the manual of arms by numbers: while at an aim the order "two" was given; of course, "fire" was meant; part of the company snapped their pieces, while others stood at an aim. Which was correct? *Ans.*—The command should have been "fire," and those of the company who remained at aim were right.

2. When at an order arms, and the command right shoulder is given, is it correct to go to a right shoulder or remain at an order? *Ans.*—Decidedly not. The command carry arms should be given first.

X. says: 1. Does the sentinel on No. 6 or on any other post except No. 1, when he sees a body of troops or an officer entitled to compliment, approach, call, "Turn out the guard," and announce who approaches? *Ans.*—No, he simply faces to the front and makes the regimental salute.

2. Does par. 380 apply to the officer of the day? *Ans.*—Most undoubtedly, but in par. 380 the word "post" has a broader meaning than the which is generally applied to it. It does not refer to the post of a single sentry but to the post of any branch of the guard, main guard, picket guard outpost, etc., etc.

Captain asks: 1. At the inspection ceremony does the captain return sword and accompany the inspecting officer while inspecting uniforms, boxes, and knapsacks? *Ans.*—Of course; see last clause on page 358 of the Tactics.

2. Do the lieutenants face the front rank while inspecting knapsacks; if so, at what command? *Ans.*—The lieutenants remain faced about (or toward the company) during the entire inspection.

3. Is it proper to receive the inspecting officer with the present arms, accompanied by a ruffle of the drums, he being an officer ranking as brigadier-general? *Ans.*—Any officer is received with the honors due to his rank, and there is no deviation in this case.

G. P. B. asks: Is there, or has there ever been, any authority for the command "Charge bayonets double time"? The Fifth Maryland frequently execute this movement, but we can give no authority for so doing. *Ans.*—What has been we cannot just now tell, but the present tactics do not include such a command, and therefore it should not be executed. If any bayonet charge is to be made in battle at double time, we believe that the "arms port" provides for everything that is necessary, because from that position the men can promptly execute the charge bayonets as soon as they arrive at the necessary distance from the enemy. This is what the motion was provided for. To practice men in running in double time at charge bayonets is therefore an unnecessary piece of work.

Wisconsin says: In the description of the drill of the 18th Regiment (issue of March 13), you say: "In firing by battalion the command cease firing should not be given, as was done here." Do you mean that firing by battalion should not be terminated by the command "Cease firing"? If so, how do you reconcile your decision with par. 386? If not, what was meant? *Ans.*—We meant that inasmuch as the command was not firing by file, but by battalion, the order cease firing was out of place. After the final fire had been delivered there was no necessity to order cease firing, because every gun was empty. All the men had to do was to wait further orders under par. 391, which directs simply that the firing is to be continued by the commands load, etc., etc. If the instructor wanted to stop the firing the command should have been "carry arms." Par. 386 refers to firing by file. Our view may be wrong, but until contradicted on good grounds, we hold that they represent what was intended by the author of the Tactics. We invite the views of our correspondent on the subject.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Turkish Marines have been raised to an effective of 30,000 men.

A NORDENFELDT gun aboard the British man-of-war *Albatross* burst March 23, instantly killing two men, and fatally injuring two others.

We hear that experiments with balloons capable of being steered are about to be made in all the French fortified places, commencing with Arras.

The total British production of Bessemer steel ingots in 1885 was 1,247,001 tons, a decrease of 52,675 tons, or about 4 per cent., as compared with 1884.

LORD WOLSELEY upholds the necessity of the square—or at least the excellence of that formation—in the Sudan, maintaining that a charge of cavalry could be repulsed by infantry in line, but that a rush of men on foot must be met by infantry in square. He also holds that long-range firing, aided by machine guns, would render it difficult for any field artillery in the world to hold its own.

THIRTY-FOUR British officers have resigned their commissions in the Egyptian Army from the time of its formation to the present. At one time there were 60 British officers serving. The present number is shown by the March *Army List* to be but 41.

In the British House of Commons on Thursday Mr. H. H. B. Secretary to the Admiralty, said that the government intended to fully maintain England's naval supremacy. He condemned the slow building of men-of-war, and said that the work now in progress would be completed before new contracts were made.

MR. BETHEL BURTON, the inventor of a magazine rifle, has patented a novel machine-gun. This new invention may consist of any number of barrels. The recoil supplies the motive power whereby to load and extract. The barrels work in pairs, the recoil of the one barrel loading, firing, and extracting the alternate one. The barrels can be fired in pairs or simultaneously. This is an improvement on the Maxim.

An opportunity of testing on a large scale the new army mobilization scheme which has been elaborated by the Russian military authorities, will occur this year. There are, we learn, to be military manoeuvres on a large scale between Wilna and Warsaw, at which the Czar will be present, and which it is thought foreign military attaches will be invited to witness. The force will amount to 65,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry, and 3,000 artillery.

EXPERIMENTS have just been made at St. Etienne with the Picard repeating rifle, which, in presence of General Villain, a delegate from the War Office, and several officers of artillery, fired 30 rounds in 51 seconds. The rifle had then dust and sand thrown into it, but in spite of this there was not a single miss fire. As we mentioned some little time ago, the Gras, now in use in the French Army, can be converted into a Picard at a trifling cost.

ACCORDING to a statistical statement in the *Cronstadt Gazette*, no fewer than 26 vessels of various types have been begun, completed, or equipped within the last year for the Baltic and Black Sea fleets of Russia, or for the Siberian flotilla. Of these the most important are the large ironclads *Catherine, Tchessme, Snopce, Imperator Alexander II., and Admiral Nachimoff*, and furthermore, the gunboats *Stutich and Bober*, and several torpedo boats of the Lieut. Iijin pattern.

TENDERS were asked some time ago by the British Admiralty for building engines required for six armor-clad gunboats or cruisers in various Government dockyards. Most of the leading marine engineering firms throughout the kingdom were asked to tender, four of them being Clyde firms, namely: the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Limited (late Messrs. John Elder and Co.), Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons, Messrs. James and George Thomson, and Messrs. Caird and Co. Only one of these firms has been successful in getting a share of the work, Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, of Clydebank, who have at present a large amount of Admiralty work in hand. Their contract is for the engines of the *Aurora*, now in course of construction at Pembroke Dockyard.

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An Australian writer thinks "what is now wanted is a Federated Army—an 'Imperial Movable Column,' to take the place of what we call the standing British Army, and local forces in communion with it furnishing its integral portions, and producing its recruits from every quarter of the Empire."

The representatives of Germany, Major von Hagendorf and Baron Hübner, who were present at the manoeuvres in India, have declared the Indian cavalry to be among the finest in the world, while the condition of the British military forces in India, they say, was a great surprise, not only to themselves, but to all the foreign officers, who were not prepared to find such a perfectly organized army as that recently assembled near Delhi. They believe the small number of European officers imposes a great risk.

It is believed that the report upon the machine-guns and the various systems of mounting will lead to their general adoption for all line battalions of the British Army as originally proposed.

A new vessel on the model of the *Giovanni Bausan* and the *Etna* will shortly be launched in Venice, the third of her type. The *Vesuvio*, the tenth ironclad of the first class thus far constructed, is still incomplete. At Spezia a new vessel has been laid down on the model of the *Italia*. *Lepanto*, *Ré Umberto* and *Stella*. Telegrams from Spezia report that the trials of the *Italia* have not proved very satisfactory. The torpedo boats of the Italian Navy will in future be numbered. Hitherto most of her boats have been built in England, and then copied by Italian firms, but it is reported that several large vessels of this kind will be built by Schichau of Elbing.

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DIED.

BABBITT.—At Olney, Ill., March 2, Mrs. MARY E. BABBITT, sister of Captain W. E. Hoffman, 9th U. S. Infantry.

HINES.—At Sunnyside, Floyd County, Va., March 14, ANNIE M., wife of Dr. J. W. Hines and sister of Commander Robley D. Evans, U. S. Navy.

KNIGHT.—Suddenly, at Hyannis, Mass., March 21, Surgeon JAMES S. KNIGHT, U. S. Navy, retired.

LUGENBEL.—At Detroit, Mich., March 18, Colonel PINKNEY LUGENBEL, U. S. Army, retired.

MARTIN.—At Washington, D. C., Captain WILLIAM P. MARTIN, U. S. Army, retired.

MORRIS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., March 21, Colonel THOMAS FORD MORRIS, son of the late Major Lewis Nelson Morris, U. S. Army.

OFFLEY.—At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 11, at age of 3 years, 4 months, and 23 days, AMELIA ISABELLE, only child of Edward H. and Ena B. Offley.

SWORDS.—At his residence, 115 East 88th Street, New York City, at 7 A. M., March 20, Brevet Major General THOMAS SWORDS, Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

WOOD.—At Washington, D. C., March 22, Mrs. E. A. W. WOOD, widow of Major Geo. W. F. Wood, U. S. Army.

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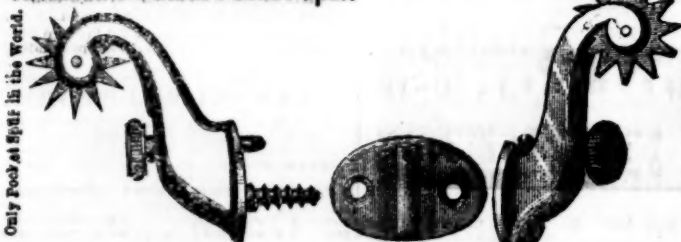
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